

FILE # 126-486 SECTION # 7 DATE: 10/24/75
REVIEWER: R. C. SMITH DIVISION: 5

Only the following serials pertinent to the FOIA release
in the JULIUS ROSENBERG case were reviewed for classification:

SERIALS: 328 ep 1

DO-5

1517

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date December 19, 1950 Time 1:45 PM

Mr. David Niles tele thru
Secretary

Phone No. _____

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Jones _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

REMARKS

When advised of the Director's absence from the city and his indefinite return, Mr. Niles consented to speak to an assistant and was referred to Mr. Holloman in Mr. Nichols' office.

Mr. Holloman advises that Mr. Niles stated that Mrs. Anna Rosenberg was just at his office and that she gave a great deal of credit to the Bureau and to the Director for the good treatment she received in the investigation and stated the Bureau did a most commendatory job.

CC: Mr. Nichols

wfc

RECORDED - 5

DEC 19 1950 EX-37

126-486-305

11/19/50

CLERK

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON

16 December 1950

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I want to express my personal appreciation for the outstanding work performed by the FBI in connection with the Senate Armed Services Committee's hearing on the confirmation of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

Our General Counsel, Mr. Felix Larkin, handled the hearing for the Department of Defense, and he intends to write you to say in greater detail how helpful the prompt and effective cooperation of your people was, in bringing all of the facts in this case to the attention of the Senate Armed Services Committee.

My only purpose in writing, therefore, is to express to you personally my own gratitude for all that your organization has done to bring about a just result in this matter.

Sincerely,

Marx Leva

Marx Leva

RECORDED - 5
INDEXED - 5

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of
Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

EX-37

ack 12-20-50
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2 MAY 6 1954

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December 26, 1950

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RECORDED - 5

Mr. Marc Leva
Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Leva:

I deeply appreciate the sentiments expressed in your letter of December 18, 1950, in connection with the situation that arose pertaining to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

I was very glad that we could be of service in connection with this matter. This type of situation is something that we deal with in the Bureau on a day to day basis but seldom does the public hear about this phase of our operations.

With best wishes and kind regards,

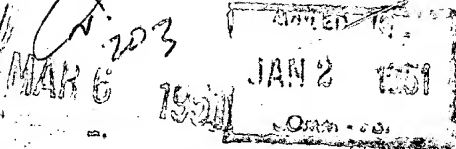
Sincerely yours,

W. MARK VANDERBILT

LBN:mcq

RECEIVED RECORDING ROOM
F B I
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DEC 26 6 30 PM '50

RECEIVED DIRECTOR
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1

THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT NEW YORK

NY FILE NO. 62-10641 EXM

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 12/9/50	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 12/7,8,9/50	REPORT MADE BY JAMES P. MARTIN
TITLE ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB			CHARACTER OF CASE SPECIAL INQUIRY

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN on 12/7/50 stated he learned of [redacted] knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG through an attorney who FREEDMAN refused to identify; that he first contacted [redacted] on 12/2/50 and [redacted] on 12/3/50, on which date [redacted] told FREEDMAN he had observed ROSENBERG at meeting of John Reed Club. [redacted] discussed ROSENBERG with FREEDMAN on 12/4 and 12/5/50, and on latter date gave signed statement to FREEDMAN alleging [redacted] had been recruited into John Reed Club and CP by JAMES MAGRAW; that [redacted] during late summer and fall, 1934; that in company of MAGRAW, [redacted] met ANNA ROSENBERG and was advised by MAGRAW that ANNA ROSENBERG was CP member; further identified MAGRAW as former director of Federal Writers Project, WPA; that at meeting of Communist supervisors of writers project, WPA, MAGRAW advised those present to forget early CP contacts such as ANNA ROSENBERG, because CP had important work for these top comrades. In statement of 12/5/50, [redacted] identified ROSENBERG as one of founders of "Science and Society, a Marxist Quarterly," who was later associated with R. H. Macy and Company, and alleged ROSENBERG was responsible for appointment of Government officials who were "notoriously liberal" in their hiring of known Communists. FREEDMAN advised he distributed numerous photostatic copies of [redacted] statement among unidentified people,

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SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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126-486-30

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leaders of veteran's organizations, and U. S. Senators in Washington, D. C. Unidentified attorney mentioned by FREEDMAN identified as HALLAM M. RICHARDSON, who stated he first learned of [] information regarding ROSENBERG in September 1950, and brought same to attention of FREEDMAN. Statement of [] to FREEDMAN, on 12/5/50, obtained and set forth. [] reinterviewed by FBI on 12/7/50 and furnished signed statement incorporating any information that [] possessed as to ANNA ROSENBERG and identifying individuals who might have seen ANNA ROSENBERG at John Reed Club. [] signed statement of 12/7/50 set out. [] on 12/7/50, identified photographs of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as person who was pointed out to him by JOHN JAMES MAGRAW at John Reed Club and who was mentioned at that time by MAGRAW as CP member. JAMES MAGRAW, also known as MC GRAW, on 12/8/50 denied [] allegations in signed statement set forth herein. Several of individuals named by [] as possibly knowing of ROSENBERG'S alleged membership in John Reed Club interviewed, and they denied knowing of such membership. HENRY ALSBERG and JACOB BAKER denied that ROSENBERG exercised any influence in obtaining Government positions for BAKER and ALSBERG. 1

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DETAILS:

At New York, N. Y.:

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BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN

BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN was interviewed by SAS DONALD E. SHANNON and CHARLES D. SHORES on December 7, 1950 at the New York Office of the FBI. At the outset of the interview, Mr. FREEDMAN, in answer to questions, advised that he first became aware of the fact that [] had information concerning ANNA ROSENBERG from a conversation that he had with an attorney friend of his. He refused to identify this attorney by name. After obtaining the information from this attorney that [] had information re ANNA ROSENBERG, FREEDMAN said that he first contacted [] telephonically on December 2, 1950.

FREEDMAN said that he first saw []

[] On the occasion of this first visit he advised that they discussed ANNA ROSENBERG'S membership in the John Reed Club, and the fact that [] had observed her at meetings of this club. FREEDMAN advised that he again saw []

[] and continued his discussions re ANNA ROSENBERG and her alleged membership in the John Reed Club. On this occasion, FREEDMAN advised that he asked [] if he would be willing to put the information that he had given to FREEDMAN in the form of a signed statement. According to FREEDMAN, [] agreed to do this and arrangements were made to have [] of FREEDMAN

[] FREEDMAN, Apartment 9-J, 300 Central Park West, New York City, in order to prepare and sign a statement. FREEDMAN said that in preparation for this statement, he had placed a typewriter on a table in his living room, and that as soon as [] arrived, he sat down and began typing the statement. According to FREEDMAN, the statement that was typed by [] was not dictated by FREEDMAN in any way, and was, in fact, [] own statement. A photostatic copy of this statement was given by FREEDMAN to the interviewing agents. This statement is here set out verbatim:

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"STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] IN RE ANNA ROSENBERG

"I, [REDACTED] solemnly swear and affirm that I was a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
from about [REDACTED] I was recruited
by James Magraw of the [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

While in his company I met Anna Rosenberg and he advised me that this outstanding social worker was a party member but like many important comrades was kept out of general activity that might expose her to enemies of the Communist Party.

"In 1935 the John Reed Club was dissolved at the order of the Communist Party and its membership rolls destroyed so as to better conceal the identity of leading party members such as Anna Rosenberg who by that time were already in the higher echelons of the New Deal.

"In October 1935 James Magraw became the supervisor in charge of the WPA Reporters Project in New York City and later became director of the Writers' Project in this city. He said to me at one time when the Communist supervisors had a fraction meeting in his home on Greenwich Street that it would be very important for all of us to forget early party contacts, such as Anna Rosenberg, in our job relationship as the Communist Party had most important work for these top comrades. Magraw was the close confidant of Henry Alsberg, National Director of the Writers' Project and also of Jerre Mangione, assistant to Alsberg and later Deputy to the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization until he was exposed as a Communist and forced to resign.

"Anna Rosenberg, one of the founders of a Communist-inspired magazine for social workers, one of the founders of Science and Society - A Marxist Quarterly, and later associated with the department store - R.H. Macy - in New York - is the same Anna Rosenberg that I recall attending meetings with at the John Reed Club on Sixth Avenue near 8th Street in New York City and to whom I was introduced to by my Communist Party sponsor - James Magraw.

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"Details concerning my joining and leaving the Communist Party are to be found in the printed reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the House Sub-Committee on WPA Appropriations (Woodrum Committee), the Rapp-Coudert Committee of New York State, and in the files of the FBI, the Civil Service Commission, the Office of Naval Intelligence, the other investigative agencies of the government with whom I have freely cooperated since leaving the Communist Party early [redacted]

"Anna Rosenberg, I was advised by James Magraw, also a Communist Party member, was responsible for passing on the appointments of some of Harry Hopkins' closest administrators such as Jacob Baker, Henry Alsberg, Aubrey Williams, and others who were notoriously liberal in their hiring of known Communists and their appointment of known Communists to top supervisory jobs in the WPA and other New Deal agencies. The history of her appointees is to be found in the various congressional reports cited above. Without exception they showed strong Communist tendencies and did all they could to promote un-Americanism during their tenure and prior to their exposure and resignation under fire. Anna Rosenberg can be trusted, unless she has suddenly changed her previous course of action and sympathy, to again fill our government with subversive or sympathetic to subversive people - Communists, fellow travellers, and friends of fellow travellers.

"The foregoing may be investigated and will be supported by the undersigned but it is specifically requested, in the interest of future service to the government, that this statement be treated as confidential and be used only in executive sessions.

"Signed in the presence of Benjamin H. Freedman this 5th day of December, 1950.

"/s/ Benjamin H. Freedman

/s/ [redacted]

"Signed before me this 5th day of December, 1950 in the City of New York.

"Notary: /s/ Frank C. Kuhn"

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FREEDMAN advised that sometime after obtaining this signed statement, he proceeded to Washington, D.C. He did not advise as to the date or time he went to Washington. He stated that in Washington he contacted a friend of his in the United States Government. He refused to identify this friend. He advised that he inquired from this friend in the Government about the confirmation of the appointment of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense by the Armed Services Committee of the Senate. He advised that he had been informed by this Government friend that her appointment had been confirmed by the Committee. He stated that he then contacted three veterans organizations in Washington, D.C. and that it was his understanding that each of these veterans organizations in turn contacted some United States Senators in Washington, D.C. to make available to them information in FREEDMAN's possession concerning ANNA ROSENBERG. He advised that he had in his possession between 20 and 30 photostatic copies of the signed statement of [redacted] in this matter at the time he went to Washington. He advised that he turned over these photostatic copies to many people in Washington. He refused to enumerate the individuals to whom he had turned over these statements, but stated that they were placed in the hands of individuals where they would do the most good.

In the course of the interview with Mr. FREEDMAN he volunteered the information that on the morning of December 7, 1950, he received a phone call from someone whom he refused to identify in Washington, D.C. He stated that this party was also interested in the case of ANNA ROSENBERG, and had requested that he, FREEDMAN, go to the New York County Clerk's Office in the Supreme Court in New York City, and check on the incorporation papers for the organization, Science and Society, Inc. FREEDMAN advised that the purpose of making such a check was to ascertain if, in fact, ANNA ROSENBERG'S name would appear as one of the incorporators. He advised the interviewing agents that he had gone to the County Clerk's Office and had checked these records and had ascertained that her name was not among those listed as incorporators.

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HALLAM M. RICHARDSON

On December 8, 1950, HALLAM RICHARDSON was interviewed at the New York Office of the FBI by SAS CHARLES D. SHORES and DONALD E. SHANNON. At the outset of the interview, RICHARDSON was asked if he knew [redacted] He replied in the affirmative and stated that he first met [redacted]

[redacted] which was described by RICHARDSON as an [redacted] u

During August and September of 1950 RICHARDSON advised that he had litigation pending in the courts in New York that involved some individuals who were suspected of Communist connections. RICHARDSON advised that he was attempting to locate someone who could give him information concerning Communist connections of these persons. RICHARDSON stated that he, himself, at one time had been the attorney for the "Brooklyn Eagle" newspaper, and that for this reason he was familiar with many people in newspaper circles. He stated that through these connections he was informed that perhaps someone connected with the publication, "Freeman" could be of assistance to him. He advised that he went up to the office of this publication, which was located somewhere on Madison Avenue in New York City, and there he met [redacted] who was at that time [redacted] He stated that from that time on he became friendly with [redacted] and that he had [redacted]

[redacted] He advised that he came to consider [redacted] an authority on this question. u

RICHARDSON stated that he was told by [redacted] that he, [redacted] had at one time been a [redacted] He also advised that [redacted] told him that prior to becoming [redacted] that he, [redacted]

[redacted] which RICHARDSON also identified as an anti-Communist publication. RICHARDSON was asked if he knew BENJAMIN FREEDMAN. He replied in the affirmation, and stated that he had, in fact, represented Mr. FREEDMAN as an attorney on several matters. u

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RICHARDSON advised that he first met Mr. FREEDMAN about three years ago and that since that time he has come to know him intimately. He stated that about two weeks ago he ascertained from a conversation that he had with FREEDMAN that FREEDMAN was interested in the appointment of ANNA ROSENBERG as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Mr. RICHARDSON stated that from the conversation that he had with FREEDMAN, he gathered the impression that FREEDMAN was interested in any former Communist connections that ANNA ROSENBERG might possibly have had. u

RICHARDSON stated after this conversation that took place with FREEDMAN about two weeks ago, he got to thinking of FREEDMAN'S interest in ANNA ROSENBERG and he, himself, had read much in local New York newspapers concerning this appointment. He stated that he recalled seeing in some New York newspaper, which newspaper he was unable to identify, an article that mentioned that an allegation had been made that ANNA ROSENBERG'S name was alleged to have appeared on some petition of protest signed by members of the John Reed Club. RICHARDSON stated that when he saw this article in the newspaper, he made a note of the names that appeared on the alleged petition of protest. Mr. RICHARDSON gave to the interviewing agents a small three by five white card with a list of names thereon. He advised that he copied these names from the newspaper article that he referred to which he had seen in a New York newspaper within the last two weeks. On the top of this card, he stated, he had inserted the name ANNA M. ROSENBERG because he stated that this name did not appear on the list that appeared in the newspaper, but he stated that it was his understanding from what he had read or what he had been told by FREEDMAN, that the name ANNA M. ROSENBERG was supposed to have appeared on this list between the names of ANNA ROCHESTER and JULIUS ROSENTHAL. The complete list of names that appeared on this three by five card supplied by Mr. RICHARDSON is here set out: u

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ANNA M. ROSENBERG (name circled)

John Reed Club
102 West 14th St.

Protest

MICHAEL GOLD
JACK HARDY
GRACE HUTCHINS
GRACE LUMPKIN
A. B. MAJIL
SCOTT NEARING
JOSEPH NORTH
M. J. OLGIN
JOSEPH PASS
MORRIS PASS
HARRY A. POTAMKIN

ANNA ROCHESTER
JULIUS ROSENTHAL
ISIDOR SCHNEIDER
EDITH SEGAL
BELLA V. DODD
ARTHUR KALLET
EDWARD ADAMS
SUSAN JENKINS
ISRAEL AMTER
ROSE NELSON
LUDMILLA FOXLEE
DAVID ALLEN

RICHARDSON stated that he was at the home of BENJAMIN FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, on the evening of December 2, 1950, and that he decided to contact [] regarding ANNA ROSENBERG at that time. He advised that he did not have a telephone number for [] but that he knew []

[] He stated that he excused himself from FREEDMAN and went down to the home of [] at []

[] He stated that [] was not home but some woman, whom he presumed was [] wife, answered the door. He stated that he gave this woman his own home phone number and also the home phone number of BENJAMIN FREEDMAN, and that he told this woman that he wanted [] to call him as soon as possible. RICHARDSON stated that he then returned to FREEDMAN'S home, but that he did not receive a call from [] that evening at FREEDMAN'S home. He stated that he told FREEDMAN about [] but that he did not tell FREEDMAN to contact [] himself.

RICHARDSON advised that on Sunday morning, December 3, 1950, he received a phone call at his home from [] He stated that he then asked [] if ANNA ROSENBERG had []

[] He said

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that [] told him that she had and that he, [] had seen her at meetings of this club. RICHARDSON stated that he then recalled that he also asked [] if ANNA ROCHESTER or JULIUS ROSENTHAL had also been members of the John Reed Club, and that he recalled that [] answered in the affirmative. He also stated he may have asked about other individuals whose names appeared on the alleged petition of protest signed by members of the John Reed Club, but that he could not recall any of the names he had mentioned to [] at that time. u

RICHARDSON stated that he did not introduce [] to FREEDMAN, but that he had told FREEDMAN about [] and that he probably gave FREEDMAN [] address and told him that he thought this party might be able to give FREEDMAN information re ANNA ROSENBERG. He also recalled that he mentioned to FREEDMAN that [] FREEDMAN'S, home. Mr. RICHARDSON stated that he surmised that FREEDMAN contacted [] and perhaps told him that he was a close friend of his, and that in this manner FREEDMAN made his initial [] u

Mr. RICHARDSON advised that he had no personal information concerning ANNA ROSENBERG and that his interest in this matter stemmed from his friendship with FREEDMAN, whom he knew was interested in this matter. u

JPM:RAS

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SECURING OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG

The publication entitled "Current Biography, 1943", published by the H.W. Wilson Company, New York, New York, contains on page 631 an article regarding "ROSENBERG, ANNA M(ARIE), July 19, 1900 - Regional Head of the U.S. War Man Power Commission; Regional Director of the Social Security Board; Address: b 11 West 42nd Street, New York City; h 1136 Fifth Avenue".

On this same page, this publication contains a photograph captioned "ANNA M. ROSENBERG". Copies of this photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG, appearing in said publication, have been made by this office and are being retained in the file of this case. It is noted that hereinafter in this report, this copy of the photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG will be referred to as photograph "A".

The February 19, 1935 issue of the New York "Times", a New York daily newspaper, contains a photograph of "Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG, NRA, Regional Director". Copies of this photograph, appearing in the New York "Times" on February 19, 1935, have been made by this office and are being retained in the file of this case. Hereinafter in this report, this photograph will be referred to as photograph "B".

STATEMENT OF [REDACTED] FURNISHED DECEMBER 7, 1950

On December 7, 1950, [REDACTED] was interviewed at the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. At that time, [REDACTED] furnished information to be set out in a statement form. Subsequently, on December 7, 1950, the information furnished by [REDACTED] was typed and was shown to [REDACTED]. After reading this statement, [REDACTED] signed same on December 7, 1950. The contents of this statement of [REDACTED] are set out as follows:

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"New York, New York
December 7, 1950

"I, [] hereby voluntarily make the following statement to James P. Martin, James M. Skeffington and Norman E. McDaniel, whom I know to be Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. No threats or promises have been made to me to induce me to give this statement. I have been told that I do not have to give a statement and I understand that this statement can be used in a court of law.

"My correct name is [] and I was born in [] on []

"In the [] I was employed as a []

[] While employed at this [] I became acquainted with a number of people who were sympathetic towards Communism, and through my association with these people I became interested in Communism.

"Shortly after ceasing my employment as [] [] named James Magraw in New York City, who lived on Greenwich Street on the west side of Greenwich Street between Jane and Horatio Streets, New York City. At that time James Magraw told me that he was a member of the Communist Party and Magraw urged me to join the Communist Party. At first I did not agree to join the Communist Party, but I did, at the request of James Magraw, accompany Magraw to meetings of the John Reed Club. I recall that these meetings that I attended with James Magraw were held in the []

[] with James Magraw, I told Magraw that I would [] and did so some time in the []

[] whose offices were located on the upper West Side of New York City. I

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"had joined the John Reed Club shortly before I became a member of the Communist Party. I wish to state, however, that I had attended several meetings of the John Reed Club with James Magraw before I formally became a member of the John Reed Club.

"I recall that in the period after I ceased employment with the [redacted] and at the time when I [redacted] sometime in the [redacted] James Magraw at the [redacted] James Magraw pointed out to me certain people who were prominent in Communist Party activity. I recall that one of the persons he pointed out to me was a person he called Anna Rosenberg, who, Magraw said, was a member of the Communist Party. I recall also that at that time James Magraw told me that this Anna Rosenberg whom he had pointed out to me, was important in welfare and social work. At the time that James Magraw pointed out Anna Rosenberg to me, I felt that James Magraw wanted to impress me with the fact that there were important people such as Anna Rosenberg in the Communist Party, since Magraw at that time was urging me to join the Communist Party. However, I was not overly impressed since I did not know anything about Anna Rosenberg and was not particularly interested in social work.

"I also recall that after I did join the Communist Party, I saw this same Anna Rosenberg at meetings of the John Reed Club on about three or four occasions, between the time I joined the Communist Party and up until about the fall of [redacted]. I also recall that on one of these three or four times that I saw Anna Rosenberg at meetings of the John Reed Club, subsequent to the time she was pointed out to me by James Magraw, James Magraw introduced me to Anna Rosenberg. I can recall speaking to Anna Rosenberg at one of these meetings of the John Reed Club, but as far as I can recall, the conversation between Anna Rosenberg and myself was confined to facts about the wonderful growth of the Communist movement around the John Reed Club.

"The last time that I met this Anna Rosenberg was at a [redacted]

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"To the best of my knowledge, the John Reed Club was dissolved sometime in the year 1936. In this connection, I wish to state that at the time of its dissolution, Sam Fox, also known as Sam Fastman, financial secretary of Section 18 of the Communist Party, whom I had seen at meetings of the John Reed Club, told me that the John Reed Club had been officially dissolved by the Party and its records ordered destroyed. Fastman explained that the Communist Party feared that the membership records of the John Reed Club might prove to be a source of embarrassment to members of the club who had since attained prominence. He further explained that any disclosures which would reflect unfavorably upon those members of the John Reed Club who were working in behalf of the Communist Party would destroy their usefulness.

"I also recall that either before or after a meeting held at the home of James Magraw in 1936, which was a meeting of WPA supervisors who were members of the Communist Party, James Magraw mentioned Anna Rosenberg to me. On that occasion Magraw suggested to me that I forget the names of certain prominent individuals whom I had met at the John Reed Club and the circumstances under which I met them. In this regard he mentioned specifically Anna Rosenberg and added, 'You know why'. The phrase 'you know why' required no further explanation to me inasmuch as it was common knowledge that Anna Rosenberg was prominent in government agencies dealing with social welfare work.

"Within the last two or three months, and shortly prior to the appointment of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg to the position of an assistant to the Secretary of the Department of Defense, I observed in the New York Times Sunday magazine section a photograph of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg and an article furnishing her background. I immediately recognized this photograph and identified her in my mind as the same Anna Rosenberg whom I had met at meetings of the John Reed Club in the past.

"Today, December 7, 1950, I was shown two photographs by Special Agent James P. Martin. I identified the individual appearing in these photographs as the Anna Rosenberg whom I had met at meetings of the John Reed Club on four or five occasions in the period from the late [] to the

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[redacted] I also identified the individual appearing in these two photographs as the Anna Rosenberg who was pointed out to me at a meeting of the John Reed Club in New York City by James Magraw, at which time Magraw stated she was a member of the Communist Party.

"I wish to state that I have written the name Anna Rosenberg on the back of these two photographs and also my name and the date December 7, 1950. I have marked one of these two photographs shown to me by Special Agent James P. Martin with the letter 'A' and the other photograph with the letter 'B'. The photograph marked 'B' appears to me to be that of Anna Rosenberg as I knew her from attendance at meetings of the John Reed Club in the period from late summer of 1934 to the fall of 1935.

"The other photograph marked 'A' also has been identified by me as a photograph of the Anna Rosenberg I saw at meetings of the John Reed Club but I wish to add that this photograph appears to have been taken subsequent to the time that I saw Anna Rosenberg at the John Reed Club. I say this because the photograph marked 'A', while recognizable by me as a photograph of the Anna Rosenberg I saw at meetings of the John Reed Club, seems to be Anna Rosenberg looking older than she did when I saw her at these meetings.

"From [redacted] I was a member of the [redacted]

[redacted] Further, from [redacted] I was employed [redacted]

[redacted] were subsidized in part by the Communist Party. In view of my employment [redacted]

[redacted] It was common knowledge at Communist Party headquarters that the John Reed Clubs throughout the United States, including the John Reed Club in New York City, had been set up upon instructions received from Moscow for the purpose of providing a recruiting base to the Party, as well as serving as a sounding board for Communist ideology among artists, writers, professionals and other

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"intellectuals. It is my recollection further that the printed proceedings of the 6th World Congress of the Communist Internationale directed the establishment of John Reed Clubs in principal cities of the United States. Based upon my membership in the [redacted]

[redacted] I would say that the John Reed Club was not a completely Communist organization although it was organized by Communists and dominated by them. The club rooms constituted what might be described as 'an open house' where a group of about 250 to 300 individuals from various walks of life gathered at regular intervals. I wish to point out that mere attendance at the various meetings and gatherings does not automatically establish that a person was a Communist or even a Communist sympathizer. However, the majority of people frequenting this club were either Communists or Communist sympathizers.

"On various visits to the John Reed Club, I observed that the walls of the club room were decorated with Soviet placards, pictures of Lenin, Marx, Stalin and Engles, hammers and sickles, Soviet Red stars, and other Russian decorations. I also observed that a literature table was generally maintained which included the 'Daily Worker', 'Soviet Russia Today', and a long list of Communist publications, and books by Communist authors and Communist sympathizers. While an occasional visit would not label a person in my mind as a Communist sympathizer or Communist Party member, I do know that it would have been evident to any intelligent person after their first visit to the John Reed Club that this club was a Communist organization. Accordingly, my observation of Anna Rosenberg on four or five occasions at various meetings of the John Reed Club, in addition to the information concerning her furnished to me by James Magraw as set out above, convinced me that she was not merely a casual visitor.

"While I was associated with the [redacted]

[redacted] I heard mention of Anna Rosenberg at [redacted] as a person employed in the government in social welfare work, who had made herself extremely useful to the Communist Party. I recall hearing at

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Communist Party headquarters, in the period around 1936, that Anna Rosenberg had made herself useful to the Communist Party by appointing members of the Communist Party to key positions in the government and by recommending for employment with the government persons who could be depended upon to employ Communist Party members in the government. I recall hearing in [redacted] that Anna Rosenberg had been the person who had recommended for employment with the government some of the persons who worked for the government as assistants to Harry Hopkins in the WPA, including the following: Jacob Baker, Aubrey Williams, Helen Woodward, Henry Alsberg, and Alsberg's assistant, Jerre Mangione.

"Of the above persons, Jerre Mangione is the only person, to my knowledge, who was a member of the Communist Party. I have no knowledge as to Communist Party membership on the part of Jacob Baker, Aubrey Williams, Helen Woodward, or Henry Alsberg. I do know that my former, [redacted] whose maiden name was [redacted] in 1936 went to Washington, D.C. and through Jacob Baker secured a supervisory position on the WPA Writers Project in New York City. I was told by my [redacted] that out of friendship for him she explained that she was a Communist Party member and he said this was all right.

"In addition to Anna Rosenberg, at meetings of the John Reed Club, James Magraw pointed out to me as a person prominent in Communist Party circles, and as a member of the Communist Party Edward Dahlberg. I know that Edward Dahlberg was a writer who had been a member of the Communist Party and who is now writing book reviews for the 'Freeman', an anti-Communist publication.

"James Magraw also pointed out to me at meetings of the John Reed Club one Isidore Schneider, who Magraw indicated, was a Communist Party member of prominence. I know that Isidore Schneider at one time was one of the editors of the 'New Masses' and still writes for 'Masses and Mainstream', a Communist literary publication.

"In addition to James Magraw, Anna Rosenberg, Edward Dahlberg and Isidore Schneider, I can recall meeting the following persons at meetings of the John Reed Club and I am listing the names of these persons inasmuch as I feel that some of these persons may have attended meetings of the John Reed Club at which Anna Rosenberg was present:

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"Robert M. Hanover: This individual was formerly an official of the Soviet American Securities Corporation and was also the director of agitation and propaganda, Section 18 of the Communist Party, of which I was a member. He is a nephew of Elizabeth DeWard, mentioned below.

"Robert Vern DeWard: This individual, at the time I knew him, resided at 3 Weehawken Street in Greenwich Village and I attended parties at his home which were attended by other members of the John Reed Club. He was known to me to be a Communist Party member and a close friend of James Lechay, mentioned below. The current Manhattan telephone directory reflects one Robert V. DeWard, 69 Perry Street, telephone Chelsea 3-8140, whom I believe to be identical with the above individual. He was formerly a Communist Party section organizer on the New York waterfront.

"Elizabeth DeWard: This individual is the wife of Robert Vern DeWard mentioned above. She was known to me to be a Communist Party member and formerly was secretary to the educational director of the Communist Party at 35 East 12th Street. I understand she is currently a teacher in the New York public school system.

"Bradley and Vila Cutler: Mr. and Mrs. Cutler formerly resided on the north side of the street on East 14th Street between 5th Avenue and Union Square. He conducted Marxist study groups in his home which I attended. Both were Communist Party members. I know that Bradley Cutler and his wife are acquainted with James Magraw.

"Genevieve Pito; She was a member of the John Reed Club and the accompanist for dancer Helen Tamiris.

"Helen Tamiris: This individual is a well known dancer and choreographer who attended meetings at the John Reed Club.

"Maxine Picard, also known as Mrs. Maxine Brand:

This individual was an artist and sculptress who formerly occupied a studio on 95th Street in New York City. On another occasion she was residing at 117 West 13th Street. She is better known by the name Maxine Picard and was a member of the John Reed Club.

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"Helen Schneider, 381 Central Park West, New York City: Wife of Isidore Schneider mentioned above. Helen Schneider formerly was a receptionist at the 'Daily Worker' office in Communist Party headquarters. I believe both Helen and Isidore Schneider are still in New York City because I passed them on the street on Thanksgiving day, 1950.

"Irving and Stella Buchwald: Both these individuals were members of the John Reed Club and Stella's sister, first name unknown, operated a camp frequented by Communist Party members near Peekskill, New York, in the middle 1930's. The current Manhattan telephone directory reflects one Stella Buchwald at 215 East 12th Street and I believe that this may be the same person.

"Philip Reisman: He was formerly a Communist Party member and attended meetings of the John Reed Club and reportedly broke with the Communist Party. He was an artist and formerly operated a studio near 38th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City, and last resided somewhere in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, New York.

"Penina Ishkishkor Reisman: She is the wife of Philip Reisman mentioned above and was also a Communist Party member.

"Miss Ishkish: I do not recall the first name of this individual but she was a poetess who frequently wrote for Communist publications and resided in Staten Island, New York. She is a sister of Penina Reisman mentioned above.

"James Lechay: He was an artist and a Communist Party member who formerly resided at 3 Weehawken Street, New York City in the same building with the DeWard family. He attended meetings of the John Reed Club.

"Ivan Black: He attended meetings of the John Reed Club and was in charge of publicity concerning dances in connection with a WPA project. The current Manhattan, New York City telephone directory reflects an individual by that name whose offices are located at 400 Madison Avenue and who resides at 12 East 63rd Street.

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"Aline MacMahon: She is an actress and formerly attended meetings of the John Reed Club.

"[redacted]; also known as [redacted]
I married [redacted] and am now divorced from her. Before I married [redacted] I knew her as a member of the Communist Party and before my marriage to her she was [redacted]

[redacted] I do not believe that [redacted]
[redacted] is presently a member of the Communist Party.

"In regard to my [redacted] also known as [redacted] I wish to state that I know of no specific information she might have concerning Anna Rosenberg. I know that because of her close association with the 'Daily Worker' and her membership in the John Reed Club, it is possible that she may have known or met Anna Rosenberg.

"In regard to Anna Rosenberg, I recall reading some of the promotional literature for the publication entitled 'Science and Society', which has termed itself in its own publications 'a Marxist quarterly', mentioning in 1935 or 1936, that Anna Rosenberg was one of the founders of this publication.

I have no information as to the identity of this Anna Rosenberg, mentioned in the promotional literature of 'Science and Society' as one of the founders of this publication.

"I also recall that in the fall of 1936, Mrs. Barney Conal, a member of the Communist Party, who, I believe, is presently residing at 7 West 92nd Street, New York City, told me that Anna Rosenberg was one of the founders of a magazine for social workers. I recall that Mrs. Barney Conal at that time told me that she, Mrs. Barney Conal, was the editor of this magazine for social workers. Mrs. Barney Conal did not furnish me the name of this magazine for social workers or if she did, I have forgotten same, and she furnished me no further identifying information as to this Anna Rosenberg whom she called one of the founders of this magazine for social workers.

"I stated above that I joined the [redacted]

[redacted] I wish to add that in [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] At that time I was employed on
the [redacted] I remained a member of the
[redacted]

[redacted] During my membership in the [redacted]
I have also used as my [redacted] the name [redacted]
[redacted]

"I have read the above statement, consisting of this and fifteen other pages, and I have initialed each page and I am signing this, the last page. It is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

"/s/ [redacted]"

FURTHER INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] ON DECEMBER 7, 1950

Further Information Regarding James Magraw, aka. James McGraw

In regard to JAMES MAGRAW, mentioned above in [redacted] statement, [redacted] says that he met JAMES MAGRAW shortly after he, [redacted] had ceased his employment with the [redacted]. He said that he met JAMES MAGRAW [redacted] BRADLEY CUTLER and CUTLER'S wife, VILLA. [redacted] said that BRADLEY CUTLER and VILLA CUTLER resided somewhere on East 14th Street in New York City at that time and [redacted] said that at that time both BRADLEY and VILLA CUTLER were Communist Party members.

According to [redacted] JAMES MAGRAW, at the time [redacted] met him in the [redacted]

[redacted] advised that he believed that this newspaper was one published by the Communist Party as a front activity and one which the Communist Party sought to distribute to members of the American Federation of Labor. [redacted] recalled that the offices of this paper were located in an old building at the northside of 14th Street and Union Square in New York City.

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[] further said that at the time he met JAMES MAGRAW, he also met MAGRAW'S wife, a pianist, who used her maiden name "GENEVIEVE PITO" in the musical field. [] said that GENEVIEVE PITO, the wife of JAMES MAGRAW, also was a Communist Party member. In regard to GENEVIEVE PITO, he recalled that she acted as the musical accompanist for a dancer named HELEN TAMIRIS.

In regard to HELEN TAMIRIS, he said that this person attended meetings in the John Reed Club and was, in [] opinion, either a Communist Party member or a Communist Party fellow traveler. [] said he formed this opinion because of various conversations that he had with HELEN TAMIRIS, which indicated to him that TAMIRIS was either a member of the Communist Party or a Communist Party fellow traveler.

In regard to JAMES MAGRAW, [] said that JAMES MAGRAW was a person who urged [] and [] said further that when he did agree to [] JAMES MAGRAW was the person who signed [] application card for membership in the Communist Party.

[] said that from [] to the [] he, [] had been employed on the [] He said that during this period, he had been a [] but he, himself, had been [] JAMES MAGRAW while working []

[] further recalled that he had been [] JAMES MAGRAW from [] stating that while he had [] MAGRAW had been assistant director and subsequently, director of the Writers Project of the WPA at New York City during that time.

[] further recalled that JAMES MAGRAW had been divorced from GENEVIEVE PITO sometime in the mid 30's and recalled that JAMES MAGRAW about 1938 remarried to a girl whose maiden name was FRANCES FUCHS.

[] also recalled that just prior to the [] and JAMES MAGRAW were [] and all [] were []

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told by the Communist Party to vote for President ROOSEVELT in the coming elections in that year. [] recalled that the Communist Party had nominated its own candidate for President in the Presidential Election, who was EARL BROWDER. According to [] MAGRAW mentioned to [] that he believed that the Communist Party should support its own candidate, EARL BROWDER, in the coming elections in that year. [] said that JAMES MAGRAW subsequently told him in [] that he, MAGRAW, had been so upset over the fact that the Communist Party had told its own members not to vote for BROWDER but to support ROOSEVELT, that he, MAGRAW, had registered as a Communist when registering to vote in the coming Presidential Elections in the year 1936. [] said that he did not know whether or not MAGRAW actually registered as a Communist in that year but he does definitely recall that MAGRAW had mentioned to [] that he, MAGRAW, had so registered in the year 1936.

Location of John Reed Club Houses in New York City during the Pertinent Period

In connection with []

[] said that the club houses had many locations during the period when he [] there, that is, from late summer or early fall of 1934 until the dissolution of the John Reed Club sometime in the year 1936. [] said that this was due to the fact that the John Reed Club, at times, could not pay the rent for the quarters maintained as their club house and at other times, the landlords did not desire to have a club such as the John Reed Club meeting in buildings owned by them. [] recalled that he

[]
He said he did not recall the exact location of this club house but does recall that it was in that general area. []
said that he can also recall []
[]
[]
[]

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He said that he believes that the club house of the John Reed Club was located at the Civic Repertory Theatre about the fall of 1935.

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RE: DESCRIPTION OF ANNA ROSENBERG WHOM [] SAW AT
MEETINGS OF THE JOHN REED CLUB

[] advised that he recalls the ANNA ROSENBERG he saw at [] mainly by his recollection of the face of this ANNA ROSENBERG. In regard to other features of physical description of this ANNA ROSENBERG whom he saw at [] [] says that this ANNA ROSENBERG was about thirty to thirty-five years of age at that time, in 1934-1935. Further, this ANNA ROSENBERG was about five feet in height, of slim build, weighing about 100 to 110 pounds. [] recalls that this ANNA ROSENBERG had dark brown hair. He cannot recall any other data concerning the physical description of this ANNA ROSENBERG whom he saw at []

RE: EMPLOYMENTS OF []

[] advised that he had []
[] He said that he had business reverses in operating this []
He advised he then secured a position as []
[] he was employed as []
[] he was employed as []
[] says that both of these publications were subsidized in part by the Communist Party.

JPM:EMG
(2)

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Thereafter from [] to the []
[] was employed at the []
[] He said that during most of this employment
with the [] his position was that of
[]

[] said that from [] he was
employed by [] and the
predecessor companies of this corporation. [] said that
this company, prior to being known as []
[] prior to that
this company was known as [] and
prior to that this company was known as []

[] also advised that he had done
[] at some-
time during the period [] He said that []
[] was affiliated with []
[] and the predecessor companies of the []
[]

[] said he would place his employment
in the period []
saying that he does not recall the exact periods that this
company changed the names under which they conducted business.
He said however that his employment generally was with this one
company during that period [] stating that a Mr. L.
FRIEDLAND, []

[] and its
predecessor companies.

RE: INFORMATION CONCERNING NAMES PREVIOUSLY FURNISHED
BY [] AS PERSONS WHO MIGHT BE ABLE TO FURNISH
PERTINENT INFORMATION

Reference report reflects that []
had advised that it was general knowledge that ANNA M. ROSENBERG

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had "o.k'd" HENRY ALSBERG, GERRE MANGIONE, JACOB BAKER and AUBREY WILLIAMS for various Government jobs. At that time [] said that ALSBERG was a known Communist "fronter" and stated he believed ALSBERG to be a Party member.

On re-interview, on December 7, 1950, [] said that he has no personal knowledge which would indicate that HENRY ALSBERG is or ever was a member of the Communist Party, and [] further advised that he has no knowledge that JACOB BAKER or AUBREY WILLIAMS are or ever were members of the Communist Party.

In regard to the GERRE MANGIONE previously mentioned by [] as set out above, [] now states that this individual's name should be spelled JERRE MANGIONE and [] said that he knows of his own personal knowledge that JERRE MANGIONE was a member of the Communist Party.

In regard to JACOB BAKER, AUBREY WILLIAMS, HELEN WOODWARD, HENRY ALSBERG and ALSBERG'S former assistant, JERRE MANGIONE, [] says that he has no personal knowledge that any of these individuals recommended for positions with the Government persons who were members of the Communist Party, or recommended for employment with the Government persons who could be depended upon to employ Communist Party members in the Government with one exception. [] says that this one exception is his [] and he says that his [] told him she went to [] [] said that his [] also told him that out of friendship for JACOB BAKER, she, [] had explained that she was a [] and that JACOB BAKER had said that this was all right.

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In regard to KURT TEXTOR concerning whom information from [] is set out in reference report, [] on [] advised that he wished to state that he has no knowledge that KURT TEXTOR was ever a member of the John Reed Club or of the Communist Party. He said that he may have indicated on previous interview that KURT TEXTOR might possibly have attended meetings of the John Reed Club. [] says that this was a surmise on his part and that he has no information indicating that KURT TEXTOR did attend meetings of the John Reed Club. [] said that he had furnished the name KURT TEXTOR inasmuch as he has a recollection that KURT TEXTOR was a close friend and associate of ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

RE: NAMES OF ADDITIONAL INDIVIDUALS WHOM [] SAYS MIGHT
BE ABLE TO FURNISH INFORMATION CONCERNING ANNA M. ROSENBERG

During interview on [] advised that he desired to point out the names of several other individuals, whom he said were not to his knowledge members of the John Reed Club but who were persons who possessed general knowledge of Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's. He furnished the names, and identifying material, of the following individuals:

CLIFFORD SUTCLIFFE, residing, 52 or 51 Morton Street, New York, New York. [] said that this person had at one time been an investigator for one of the military committees of the United States Government or for one of the WPA Appropriations Committees, at some period during the late 1930's. [] said that SUTCLIFFE has accumulated information concerning Communist Party activities during the 1930's and accordingly, might be able to furnish some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

JOHN T. FLYNN, whom [] says is one of the editors of "New Masses" is believed by [] to be possibly acquainted with members of the John Reed Club and accordingly might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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JOE ZACK, whom [] described as a former Communist functionary. [] said he believes that ZACK can be contacted through the publication, "Freeman", which [] described as an anti-Communist publication published in New York City.

BENJAMIN MANDEL, whom [] said was formerly an investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [] said that he believes MANDEL is presently located in business in the Hearst Building, New York City, and [] says that MANDEL has information concerning Communist activities in the 1930's.

EDWARD MALKIN, whom [] says is employed in the Commercial or Finance Department of the New York newspaper, "Herald Tribune." [] said that MALKIN possesses a good deal of knowledge regarding Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

RALPH MANHEIM or RALPH MANNHEIM, whom [] said was at one time employed on the Writer's Project of WPA. [] said that it was his belief that MANHEIM had information concerning the Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and accordingly he believed that MANHEIM might possibly have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

DR. J. B. MATTHEWS, whom [] said had at one time been an investigator for the Dies Committee, and was now located at an office in the Hearst Building, New York City. [] said he believed that Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS had information concerning Communist Party activities in the mid 1930's and he said that accordingly, DR. J. B. MATTHEWS might be able to furnish some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

ROY JACOBSON, whom [] said is presently residing at Silver Springs, Maryland, exact address not known.

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to [] [] advised that ROY JACOBSON, to his knowledge, had never been a Communist or a member of the John Reed Club. [] said however that ROY JACOBSON had been employed on the Writer's Project of the WPA in the mid 1930's and he believes that at that time ROY JACOBSON conducted some type of investigation concerning Communists on the Writer's Project of the WPA. [] said that JACOBSON might be able to furnish some information concerning JAMES MAGRAW and that possibly might have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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INTERVIEW OF JAMES MC GRAW,

JAMES MC GRAW was interviewed at his residence, 226 West 10th Street, New York City, on December 8, 1950. An uncaptioned photograph of ANNA ROSENBERG, taken in 1935, was displayed to MC GRAW and he was asked whether or not he could identify this individual. MC GRAW stated that he was quite certain that he was not acquainted with this person. He was then advised that the photograph was one of ANNA ROSENBERG and he was again asked whether or not he knew this individual. He stated that he was certain he did not. He then asked if by any chance this ANNA ROSENBERG shown in the photograph was identical with the ANNA ROSENBERG recently appointed to a high defense position and he was advised that she was.

He was then asked whether or not he had at any time ever met or been acquainted with ANNA ROSENBERG and he stated that he is certain that he had never met her, nor was he acquainted with her and it was his belief that he had never seen her in person.

MC GRAW was then asked whether or not he was acquainted with [redacted] and he advised that he was and that he first met [redacted] when the [redacted]

[redacted] He was asked to attempt to fix the time of this meeting and he stated that it was his belief that he, himself, was hired as a supervisor to interview applicants for positions as writers on the project in September of 1935, and that accordingly his meeting with [redacted] would have necessarily occurred sometime subsequent to his own appointment, which would thus fix his meeting with [redacted] sometime in the latter part of 1935.

MC GRAW was asked the nature and circumstances of his association with [redacted] and he stated he was acquainted with [redacted] and he volunteered the information that as a matter of fact he disliked [redacted] from the first time he met him and had not seen him as of the date of the [redacted]

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MC GRAW then stated that subsequent to his appointment as a supervisor in the New York Office of the Federal Writers Project, under its first local director, ORRICK JOHNS, he had become the local director of this project and JOHNS was discharged after holding office about one year. He stated that subsequently [] became one of his []

MC GRAW was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of or affiliated with the John Reed Clubs and he stated that he was certain that he had never been a member or had been affiliated with these organizations and in reply to a question as to whether or not he had ever attended meetings of the John Reed Clubs, he stated that to the best of his recollection he had not. He stated that there was a slight possibility that he might have attended some function, social in nature, sponsored by the John Reed Clubs; however, he had no recollection of such attendance.

MC GRAW was asked whether or not he could recall ever having attended any club meetings, specifically meetings of the John Reed Clubs, with [] and he again stated that he had never had a social acquaintance with [] that he had always disliked the latter, and specifically denied that he had ever attended any meetings of the John Reed Club or any other political or social gatherings with []

He was advised of the nature of [] allegations concerning his alleged attendance with [] at a John Reed Club meeting and he stated that he denied all of the charges in their entirety.

MC GRAW was asked whether or not Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced or caused the appointment of any of the employees of the Federal Writers Project and he stated that he had no knowledge that she had influenced or caused appointment of any employees and it was his belief that all but seven to ten percent of the Federal Writers Project employees were taken directly from relief rolls. He stated that the seven to ten percent of employees who were not so chosen were supervisory employees who were hired because of peculiar or specific abilities which they had and which were necessary to the proper functioning of the Project.

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He was asked whether or not he had ever made any statement to [] or any other individual concerning alleged membership by Mrs. ROSENBERG in the John Reed Clubs or in the Communist Party and he stated that he had never made such statements and that as well as being unacquainted with Mrs. ROSENBERG he has absolutely no knowledge of her political affiliations or beliefs.

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McGRAW was asked whether or not he would furnish a signed statement encompassing the above statements, and he stated that he would willingly do so, and then at his request he was permitted to prepare the following typed statement:

"December 3th, 1950

"I, JAMES McGRAW, residing at 226 West 10th St., New York City, make the following voluntary statement to JOHN J. DANAHER, whom I know to be a special agent of the F.B.I.:

"To the best of my recollection, I first became acquainted with one [redacted] sometime in [redacted] when he was [redacted]

[redacted] then under the direction in N.Y. of [redacted] At no time before or during that period was I ever what might be termed "friendly" with [redacted] and I especially deny that I ever urged [redacted] to attend meetings at any political or other gathering or that I ever accompanied him to such meetings at any time. The above of course, excludes necessary [redacted]

[redacted] I was never a member of the John Reed Club anywhere and, to my best recollection, did not attend any of their meetings. I may, however, have at one time or another, attended some sort of function of the "Reed" organization, but do not remember having done so.

"I have never in my life met ANNA ROSENBERG nor have I seen her in person and am not familiar with her beliefs, politically or otherwise. Mr. DANAHER has shown me a photograph of said Mrs. ROSENBERG which I am unable to identify. I never, at any time, could have made any statements as to Mrs. ROSENBERG'S political affiliations or beliefs. On the other hand, having been [redacted] [redacted] for some time, I have found him to be a person of extreme dishonesty and one who would stop at nothing for bits of notoriety in which he could stand out. He had shown time and again his love for personal publicity and went to ridiculous means to obtain such on many occasions. I have read the above statement consisting of one typewritten page and it is the truth to the best of my knowledge. This statement was prepared by my own hand.

/s/ "JAMES McGRAW

"Witnessed:

JAMES McGRAW

JOHN J. DANAHER, Special Agent, FBI
New York, N.Y., 12/8/50"

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McGRAW was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of, or affiliated with the Communist Party. He stated he had never been a member of, or affiliated with the Communist Party, and that he had previously affirmed this under oath when questioned by the House Committee on Un-American Activities during the existence of the Federal Writers' Project. He added that he has always been anti-Communist, and that he would classify himself as a true liberal, who despised Totalitarianism in any form. In explanation of this, he stated that when he was Chief Project Supervisor in New York City there were at one time or another approximately 525 writers employed on the Project, and that during this time he was advised by the House Committee on Un-American Activities of the identities of approximately 120 members of the Communist Party, who were employed by the Project, and who were members of a Party unit within the Project.

McGRAW stated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities had obtained the names of these individuals from EDWARD K. BANTA, a Project writer, who had joined the Communist Party unit within the Project for the sole purpose of obtaining information concerning them, and had subsequently been appointed Secretary of the Communist Party unit. McGRAW stated that he believed that BANTA was a [redacted] however, there was no question in his mind that the 120 individuals named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities were, in fact, Communist Party members. He stated that a very amusing incident occurred when the members of the Communist Party unit gave to BANTA a birthday present consisting of a copy of a book by EARL BROWDER, which they had all "lovingly" autographed on the flyleaf. He stated that quite to their consternation, BANTA produced this book before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, together with their Party applications and records of their dues.

McGRAW then stated that he is aware of the fact that he has been called a Communist on many occasions, but he stated that it is his belief that he has been called a Fascist by Communist Party members quite as frequently. With relation to this statement and the above described Communist Party unit, he stated that after receiving the list of its alleged members, he advised HENRY ALSBERG, who was then National Director of the Federal Writers' Project. ALSBERG told him that while the law forbade him to inquire into any employee's political beliefs, nevertheless he should attempt to discharge as many of the 120 or so Communist Party members as possible, and that he should

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use incompetency as an excuse in so discharging them. McGRAW said he did discharge a considerable number of those who he believed to be Party members; and, as a result, his office and the Project was picketed and denounced by the Communist Party. He further advised that he would characterize [redacted] allegations as outright lies having no basis whatsoever in fact, and being completely untruthful.

McGRAW stated that it is his belief that [redacted] is a person without character and is capable of doing anything for personal gain or notoriety. When asked to give examples of this, he stated that he could faintly recall a series of incidents involving [redacted] while the latter was employed by the [redacted] [redacted] and was rather openly a member of the [redacted] [redacted]. He stated that while he could not recall specific instances, he does have a distinct recollection that [redacted] broke away from the group within the unit, who classified themselves as Stalinists, and for a period of time [redacted] was either a Trotskyite or a Lovestonite. He stated that as a result of these factions within the Communist Party unit of the Project, there was consistent bickering and press releases being made by individuals in factions, including [redacted] and that he has a faint recollection that several individuals, possibly including [redacted] who were embroiled in such discussions, once engaged in a fist fight in the office of the Project.

In conclusion McGRAW advised that he is currently employed as a free lance writer, and that his last assignment of note was the daily preparation and editing of the printed program of the Yonkers Raceway Association, a local trotting track.

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INTERVIEWS OF PERSONS MENTIONED BY [] AS
POSSIBLE SOURCES OF PERTINENT INFORMATION CONCERNING
ANNA M. ROSENBERG

PERSONS ALLEGED BY [] TO HAVE BEEN MEMBERS OF JOHN REED CLUB

Re: [] and []

The following investigation was conducted by SA
JOHN B. SIMMONS:

[]
[] advised on December 8, 1950 that she had been a member of the John Reed Club in the 1930's. [] said that she was not acquainted with anyone named ANNA ROSENBERG and when shown a photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG, said that she could not remember ever having seen this individual. She described the John Reed Club as a group of artists and advised that she did not know all of the members of the John Reed Club and at this time could not specifically remember the names of any of the members of the John Reed Club.

[]
[] advised that he cannot recall whether he had ever joined the John Reed Club but does remember attending several functions of the John Reed Club. He said he does not recall anyone by the name of ANNA ROSENBERG either in connection with the John Reed Club or anywhere else. He was shown a photograph of ANNA M. ROSENBERG and stated that he did not recognize the person appearing in this photograph. [] also advised that he cannot recall the names of any of the members of the John Reed Club.

Re: []

The following investigation was conducted by SAs
DANIEL H. LUCKING and RUDOLPH V. GLINIAR:

[] residing at []
[]

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[redacted] on December 8, 1950 advised that he met Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG on only one occasion. He said that this was during the 1930's when ANNA M. ROSENBERG was assistant to General HUGH JOHNSON, the director of NRA.

[redacted] said that he was employed by the [redacted]
[redacted]
On one occasion during this period, the wages of all [redacted] employees were cut 10%. In connection with this wage cut, [redacted] as a member of the [redacted] and as [redacted] went with a group of [redacted] to call on General JOHNSON at the latter's offices in New York City, in about 1935. The committee met with General JOHNSON and two or three of General JOHNSON's assistants, including Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. [redacted] said that this was the one and only time he had ever met Mrs. ROSENBERG.

[redacted] further advised that around 1931, at the request of CLIFFORD ODETS, he accompanied ODETS to a meeting of the John Reed Club at New York City. He described CLIFFORD ODETS as a fellow writer and acquaintance of his, who resided at that time in [redacted]. [redacted] said that he joined the John Reed Club at this meeting and recalled that he was not in the John Reed Club for very long and accordingly had attended only two or three meetings of this club.

[redacted] related that he had never seen Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG at any of the John Reed Club meetings he had attended. He further said that he had never heard that Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG had attended any of the meetings of the John Reed Club or that Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the John Reed Club. [redacted] said he had no information concerning any ANNA ROSENBERG who had ever been connected with the John Reed Club.

[redacted] said that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and had never knowingly attended any Communist Party meetings, although he recalls he did attend meetings of several different clubs during the depression days

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of the early 1930's. [] said that he personally is anti-Communist, anti-Fascist and anti-Nazi.

Re: []

The following investigation was conducted by SAs JOSEPH T. GENCO and JOHN V. GRIFFIN:

[] was interviewed at her []
[] At the outset of the interview, she advised that her name in private life is []

[] advised that she was acquainted with ANNA ROSENBERG and had known her for a long period of time. She stated further that Mrs. ROSENBERG was one of those persons who was continually doing some good and she has personally watched her ascendancy in public life with a great deal of pride.

[] was asked if she knew or had any personal knowledge that ANNA ROSENBERG was a member of the John Reed Club. She stated that she had no such knowledge of this and advised further that she could not possibly have any such knowledge since she was not and never had been a member of this club.

[] was asked if she, in her capacity as [] had ever given a [] for the John Reed Club. She admitted that this could be possible since she has given a great number of [] [] reiterated, however, that she was not a member of this club and doubted that ANNA ROSENBERG would ever become a member of such a group.

It is being pointed out that when [] was questioned concerning her knowledge of ANNA ROSENBERG's membership in the John Reed Club, she exclaimed, "Why, JOHN REED was a radical", and then she set forth the denial as hereinbefore stated. Concerning Mrs. ROSENBERG, [] pointed out that she has held many important []

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that she could not possibly be a Communist or a subversive or a member of any group or organization which was partial to the spread of Communist ideology in the United States. She stated further that in her opinion Mrs. ROSENBERG was a loyal American citizen and one whose loyalty and trustworthiness were above question.

Re: [redacted]

The following investigation was conducted by SA JOHN A. BRODERICK:

[redacted]
[redacted] advised on December 9, 1950 that he is engaged in [redacted]
[redacted] and is a [redacted]

[redacted] stated that he was a member of the John Reed Club for approximately [redacted] and although he frequently visited the club, he can only recall that he was there at formal gatherings on two or three occasions at which time he [redacted] the details of which he does not recall. He said that he did not know ANNA M. ROSENBERG as a member of that club nor does he recall having ever heard her name mentioned as having been associated with the club or in literary circles. Photographs of ANNA M. ROSENBERG were exhibited to [redacted] and he stated that he was positive that he did not recognize her as an acquaintance, nor did he recall having seen her on any occasion at the John Reed Club.

[redacted] stated that he was the [redacted] and that during that time he was a member of the [redacted] and at the termination of his association with [redacted] in about the latter part [redacted] ceased his membership in the Communist Party. He explained that he was making this admission to demonstrate that he has no personal reason for trying to conceal any possible knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

[redacted] further advised that his wife, [redacted] was never a member of the John Reed Club nor had she ever visited this club to his knowledge. [redacted] advised that his wife is ill at the present time and requested that she not be interviewed.

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[redacted] and [redacted]
[redacted] also known as [redacted]
[redacted] was interviewed by SAS JOHN S. McCOOL and WILLIAM
E. NUMMEY [redacted]

[redacted] advised he did not recall knowing anyone
by the name of ANNA ROSENBERG, nor did he recognize ANNA M.
ROSENBERG from her photograph which was exhibited to him. He
stated if he ever met her he has no recollection of it.

[redacted] stated he is a [redacted] and about [redacted]
[redacted] resided at [redacted] He recalled
two organizations, the John Reed Club and the Pen and Hammer
Club, which existed at that time. He states he did not belong
to the John Reed Club and claims not to remember specifically
anyone who did. His only knowledge of it came from his asso-
ciates. He was unable to recall whether the John Reed Club
produced a publication or if it had an established meeting place.

After reflection [redacted] stated he was confused
as to whether he was recalling the John Reed Club or the Pen and
Hammer Club. The only names he could suggest as possible members
were the following: HARVEY O'CONNOR, FANNYA FOCH, and JAMES
LECHAY. With regard to these individuals, he was not able to
state they were members of the John Reed Club and claimed not
to know their present whereabouts.

To the best of his knowledge, HARVEY O'CONNOR was a
free-lance journalist of whom he last heard about ten years ago
as being connected with a railroad brotherhood publication in
Cleveland, Ohio.

FANNYA FOCH about 1938 was a writer with whom [redacted]
[redacted] was associated in an effort to establish an organization
to represent writers in the protection of their copyright claims.
She has since been married and he believes she is now a script
writer in Hollywood.

JAMES LECHAY was an artist who resided in another
[redacted] during part
of the time [redacted] lived there. He may have some informa-
tion regarding the members of the John Reed Club. Although his
whereabouts are not known, he recently had an exhibition of his

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work at a 57th Street, New York City, art gallery.

[redacted]
[redacted] was subsequently interviewed by the same agents at [redacted] [redacted] also advised she had no knowledge of ANNA M. ROSENBERG or with anyone connected with the John Reed Club. She stated that if they had ever met, it must have been at a social gathering where ANNA ROSENBERG'S identity was not known to her.

The photograph of ANNA ROSENBERG was exhibited and [redacted]
[redacted] advised she did not know or recall the person.

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PERSONS WHOM [] SAYS WERE ALLEGEDLY RECOMMENDED
FOR APPOINTMENT TO GOVERNMENT POSITIONS BY ANNA M.
ROSENBERG

RE: JACOB BAKER

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agents RUDOLPH V. GLINIAK and DANIEL H. LUCKING on December 8, 1950.

JACOB BAKER advised that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had nothing whatsoever to do with his obtaining a position with the United States Government. He said that to the best of his recollection he met her once in Washington, D.C., about 1935 on official business and knows nothing about the activities or any possible association with the John Reed Club on the part of ANNA M. ROSENBERG. He stated that he had heard of the John Reed Club, but knows nothing of its activities, meetings, or membership.

Mr. BAKER advised that it is his belief that ANNA M. ROSENBERG is "too shrewd" to have become involved in anything like the John Reed Club. He said that she was with the "New Deal crowd" and believes that Mrs. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT recommended ANNA M. ROSENBERG to General MARSHALL, who then offered her the position as Assistant to the Secretary of Defense.

Mr. BAKER stated that he recalls that HELEN WINNER DE SOLA had been employed by the Writers Project in New York City. He advised that he did not assist her in obtaining this work and that he did not learn of her employment until long after she had been hired. He said that there were thousands of writers working on projects under his jurisdiction and that he was not familiar with the details of each individual's employment. He stated that at the time he learned HELEN WINNER DE SOLA was working for the WPA he knew she was a Communist Party member because of her past employment with the "Daily Worker." Mr. BAKER stated that at that time the WPA gave relief employment to anyone regardless of any Communist Party membership. He said that he believes that HELEN WINNER DE SOLA was on relief work and hence not a Government employee as those on relief were not classified as Government workers.

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RE: HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG

HENRY ALSBERG was interviewed on December 9, 1950, at his residence, 142 West 13th Street, New York City. Mr. ALSBERG at first advised that he did not wish to be interviewed on any matter, thereafter stating that the proposed interview probably concerned the ANNA ROSENBERG matter which he had read of in the local newspapers. He was requested to reconsider his decision and then he advised that he might answer some questions.

He was asked whether or not ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced or caused his appointment to the Federal Employment Relief Administration or to the WPA. He stated that she most certainly had not and that, in fact, he had not met her until subsequent to his appointment as National Director of the Federal Writers Project of the Works Progress Administration. He was asked to state the time and the circumstances under which he met her, and he stated that he could recall only that he met her while she was HUGH JOHNSON'S aid and while he was engaged in organizing the Federal Writers Project.

ALSBERG was then asked whether or not, to his knowledge, ANNA ROSENBERG had influenced, caused or exerted any pressure for the appointment of any known Communist Party members to the FERA or the Writers Project of the WPA. In reply to this question Mr. ALSBERG stated, "She was responsible for the appointment of ORRICK JOHNS - the first New York Director of the Federal Writers Project - who later caused a lot of trouble, was a drunkard, and was discharged by me." ALSBERG then stated that he had opposed the appointment of ORRICK JOHNS to this position because he had heard from various sources that JOHNS was "too left politically," and was a drunkard and irresponsible.

ALSBERG refused to furnish the identity of these sources and then continued that it was his recollection that either he had written a letter to Mrs. ROSENBERG advising her that she would be responsible for the appointment of JOHNS or else he had caused her to direct a letter to him stating that she assumed responsibility for JOHNS' appointment. He stated that he believed that this letter would be in the files of the WPA or the Federal Writers Project.

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ALSBERG was then asked whether or not he had any knowledge that ORRICK JOHNS was a member of the Communist Party. He stated that at the time of JOHNS' appointment he did not have this knowledge but that he subsequently ascertained that JOHNS was, in fact, a member of the Communist Party. ALSBERG declined to furnish the identity of the individual or the nature of the source from which he derived this information.

ALSBERG was asked the nature of the trouble which he had previously alleged that ORRICK JOHNS had caused in the Federal Writers Project and he replied that this was all past history which he did not wish to comment upon but that, "JOHNS caused all that trouble involving [redacted] and the other Communists. JOHNS probably appointed a lot of the Communists to the New York staff of the Federal Writers Project."

ALSBERG was asked whether or not he had ever been a member of the John Reed Clubs. He stated that he was personally acquainted with John Reed but had never been a member of the club. He stated that he could not recall having attended any of their meetings but that he may have attended some function in which they participated although he had no recollection of such an attendance. ALSBERG was asked whether or not he had any knowledge of membership or attendance at meetings of the John Reed Clubs by ANNA ROSENBERG and he stated that he had no such knowledge.

ALSBERG was asked to comment upon the loyalty of ANNA ROSENBERG and he advised that he did not desire to comment upon her loyalty but that he did wish to make the following statement concerning her:

"Concerning ANNA ROSENBERG I believe that she had only the best interests of the FERA and the WPA at heart. She was concerned only with getting these projects started and was cordial, cooperative and able in my dealings with her. Her appointment of ORRICK JOHNS was one made in good faith, in the interest of the WPA and his appointment was probably urged upon her by someone else."

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Concerning [] ALSBERG advised that he wished to make the following statement:

"I believe he is a perfectly honest boy, but a crackpot."

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Concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, the personnel file at the Office of War Information, Washington, D. C., during 1943, reflected that he was born in New York City on September 21, 1881; that he attended Columbia College, receiving an AB Degree in 1900 and Columbia Law School, where he received an LLB Degree in 1903, and that he did graduate work at Harvard University in Comparative Literature. It further reflects that he was admitted to the Bar of the State of New York in 1903. This file indicates that he was employed from December 19, 1919 until the fall of 1922 as Foreign Correspondent for the "New York Nation," New York City, in the course of which he listed his duties as follows:

"Travels in every country in Europe except Sweden and Greece; wrote articles, not only on political but also social and economic matters. Also traveled to Mexico and wrote articles for 'The Nation' on Mexico." Further, from April, 1919 until January, 1922 he was Foreign Correspondent for the "London Daily Mail" and his duties were "to cover news by cable and mail in Central Europe and Russia."

The file reflects that from October, 1922 to June, 1923 he was Director of the American Joint Distribution Committee in New York City and Russia and he stated his duties were as follows:

"I was one of the three Directors administering all famine relief and after famine relief carried on by this organization."

He further indicated that from March, 1914 until December, 1918 he was Editorial Writer of the "New York Evening Post" and from September, 1916 until June, 1917 he was private secretary to ABRAM I. ALKUS, then Ambassador to Turkey. It was further reflected that he was employed from July, 1935 to June, 1939 as National Director of the Federal Writers Project, Works Projects Administration in Washington, D. C., and that from February, 1934 until July, 1935 he was employed by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration at Washington, D. C., as an Editor of reports; further, that from October, 1925 until June, 1927 he was Director of the Provincetown Playhouse, New York City.

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In a Supplemental Statement of Experience which he attached to his application Mr. ALSBERG stated, as follows:

"During the period 1923-1927 I also free lanced and did some lecturing on European affairs. Also 1923-1926 devoted considerable time to collection of materials on the state of civil liberties in Europe during last war. I edited and wrote several pamphlets on this subject and edited a volume of documents entitled 'Letters from Russian Prisoners' privately printed. 1927-1933 free lanced in newspapers and magazines. Several trips to Europe collecting more material on civil liberties in Europe. Returned from last trip December, 1932. August, 1939-October, 1942 had been at work on manuscript of a book. Have also done some free lance writing. During March, April and part of May, 1940 lectured at various colleges on foreign affairs and at Federal Writers Project and American Literature under the auspices of the Association of American Colleges, New York City. Publications - pamphlets above referred to, "America Fights the Depression," "Coward McCann," "The Little Dybbuk," translated from Ansky's original version - Boni and Liveright articles in "The Nation," "The New Free Man," "The New York Times," "New York Evening Post," "London Daily Herald," "New York World," "Decision," "Antioch Review," "PM," etcetra. Version in English of "The Princess Turandot," the play produced at the Provincetown Theatre, never published."

At the time that this personnel file was reviewed it reflected that ALSBERG was employed as Senior Feature Writer for the Office of War Information, with headquarters in New York City, and had been so employed since October 7, 1942.

In February, 1943 the Attorney General of the United States instructed the Federal Bureau of Investigation to conduct an investigation of HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG

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under the provisions of Public Law 644, 77th Congress (Hatch Act) as a result of a speech made on the floor of the House of Representatives on February 1, 1943, by the Honorable MARTIN DIES, in which he stated, as follows, concerning Mr. ALSBERG:

"I call your attention to the case of HENRY G. ALSBERG who is now Senior Feature Writer for the Office of War Information at a salary of forty-six hundred dollars. In the early life of our Committee, back in 1938, we exposed the extensive infiltration of Communists into the Federal Writers Project to obtain the Government imprint upon their propaganda. We exposed some of the Communist filth which was put into the official publications of the Federal Writers Project. As a result of our exposure the Congress abolished the Writers Project. Who was the Head of the Federal Writers Project? None other than HENRY G. ALSBERG, who has crept back into Government employment in the Office of War Information."

A review of the Indices and files of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, was made on February 15, 1943 and reflected that ALSBERG had testified before this Committee at considerable length, commencing on December 6, 1938, in the course of which testimony ALSBERG denied membership in or sympathy with the Communist Party.

In the course of the investigation conducted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, at the request of the Attorney General, Confidential Informant T-10, of unknown reliability, a former associate of Mr. ALSBERG on the [redacted] advised that he "rather doubted" if ALSBERG was a Communist or a member of the Communist Party. This Informant stated that when ALSBERG was Director of the Federal Writers Project he was open to pressure from various groups in the Project and undoubtedly yielded to the demands of the Communist elements on many occasions. Informant stated, however, that he, the Informant, also re-

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called occasions when ALSBERG would, likewise, yield to non-Communist groups. Informant described ALSBERG as the "vacillating type" who would submit to demands of any group in order to keep people in the Project.

Informant stated that while ALSBERG usually yielded to the Communists while he served as Director of the Project, he would side against the Communists if enough pressure were exerted on him from the other side.

Informant expressed the opinion that the Communists "would not have" ALSBERG because he was too wavering and "vacillating" and could too easily be swayed.

In conclusion the Informant stated he did not actually know just how far ALSBERG'S "radicalism" went but he did not believe ALSBERG was ever actually a Communist or a member of the Communist Party.

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Confidential Informant T-11, of unknown reliability, who was likewise [redacted] Mr. ALSBERG on the [redacted] [redacted] and was interviewed in the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General as previously described, stated that [redacted] with ALSBERG at the [redacted] for some time and did not believe ALSBERG was a member of the Communist Party or that he entertained Communist beliefs. This informant stated that ALSBERG was controlled most of the time by the Communist element in the [redacted] as ALSBERG was the type who could be swayed if enough pressure were exerted on him. The informant stated that the Communists who were employed on the [redacted] knew this, and consequently were continually bringing pressure on ALSBERG. According to this informant, ALSBERG could be persuaded, however, to oppose the Communists on some matters, and did this on occasion when pressure came from the other side.

The informant concluded by stating that from his [redacted] of ALSBERG, he believed ALSBERG was just "being used by the Communists while he was director of the [redacted] and was not himself a member of the Communist Party." He stated that he never heard ALSBERG admit any connection with the Communist Party and did not believe ALSBERG ever had any such connection.

Confidential Informant T-12, of unknown reliability, likewise interviewed in the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General in 1943, advised that he [redacted] [redacted] ALSBERG [redacted] when ALSBERG and he [redacted]

Informant stated that at that time ALSBERG was in charge of the Writers Project which, according to the informant, was a very controversial project engaged in preparing tourist guides for each state in the country, which accounted for the controversial element in the project. Informant described ALSBERG as being very able in his work, which conclusion the informant had reached both through information furnished to him from other persons, and from the results which the informant knew that ALSBERG had accomplished.

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The informant stated that as to ALSBERG'S political views, he, the informant, could say very definitely that ALSBERG is not a Communist, but could be described as a "progressive liberal." He stated that he knew that ALSBERG had considerable trouble with the Communists in the project, and as he recalled his trouble was due to ALSBERG'S not acceding to their demands.

In conclusion, the informant stated that he did not know of any organizations of which ALSBERG might be or might have been a member, but that there was no question in his mind that ALSBERG was entirely loyal to the United States.

The records of the Board of Election, 400 Broome Street, New York City, reviewed during the course of the investigation requested by the Attorney General in 1943, reflected that HENRY G. ALSBERG on October 8, 1941, registered as a member of a major political party from 55 Christopher Street, New York City. He gave his age as 60, his marital status as single, and indicated that he last voted in 1936 from 56 West 95th Street, New York City. The records of the Board of Election were checked for the years 1935, 1936 and 1937 and such check failed to reflect that ALSBERG had registered during these years from 56 West 95th Street, New York City.

The personnel records of the Office of War Information, 224 West 57th Street, New York City, were reviewed in the course of this investigation as requested by the Attorney General, and reflected in addition to information previously obtained from personnel records at Washington, D. C., that HENRY ALSBERG was permitted to resign on April 6, 1943 without prejudice to accept employment in private industry.

JPM:amc

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RE: KURT TEXTOR, MENTIONED BY [REDACTED] AS A PERSON WHO WAS
ACQUAINTED WITH ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

The following investigation was conducted by Special Agent ROBERT C. DOWNES.

Mrs. CECILIA TEXTOR, wife of KURT TEXTOR, 7829 87th Avenue, Woodhaven, Long Island, New York, was interviewed on December 8, 1950 and advised that she had never heard of the John Reed Club, had never attended any meetings of the John Reed Club and was certain in her own mind that her husband had never attended any meetings of the John Reed Club. She said that she did not believe that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the John Reed Club or attended meetings of that club.

Mrs. TEXTOR stated that her husband, KURT TEXTOR, had been employed by the NRA in New York City under the supervision of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, from the beginning of NRA until the time the NRA was dissolved. According to Mrs. TEXTOR, her husband, KURT TEXTOR, was subsequently employed under the supervision of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG for the WPA and she said that KURT TEXTOR held a position with the WPA until the beginning of World War II.

Mrs. CECILIA TEXTOR said that she considered ANNA M. ROSENBERG to be a loyal American in every respect and stated that she had no information that would indicate to her that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of the Communist Party or connected with Communist activities in any way.

Mrs. TEXTOR said that her husband, KURT TEXTOR, has been employed since April, 1949, as Distribution Manager for "Stars and Stripes," a United States Army publication in Bremen, Germany. She said that because of her husband's employment with "Stars and Stripes" in Bremen, Germany, she does not expect her husband to return to the United States for a considerable length of time.

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ORRIC JOHNS

It will be recalled that it has been alleged that ANNA ROSENBERG was featured in one of the books of ORRIC JOHNS, published sometime in the 1930's. A review of the records of the New York Public Library lists the following works only for ORRIC JOHNS:

"Asphalt" and other poems published in 1917 by A. A. KNOPP.

"Black Branches", a book of poems and plays published in 1920 by PAGAN COMPANY.

"Blindfold", published in 1923 by LUBER AND LEWIS, New York.

"Time of Our Lives", published in 1937 by STACKPOLE AND SONS, printed by the TELEGRAPH PRESS, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

A review of this latter book disclosed that "Time of Our Lives" is "the story of my father and myself". The author, after telling how he joined the Communist Party in San Francisco in the early thirties, and after explaining his writings for the "Daily Worker" and the "New Masses", states on pages 341 and 342, "I wanted to get into broader national activity than work for the Communist Party and the New Masses; and soon the opportunity presented itself. By the middle of summer, 1935, the Government, through the medium of HARRY L. HOPKINS, announced that it would establish Federal projects all over the country for unemployed artists, writers, musicians and actors. The WPA cultural projects - an innovation in the history of Federal patronage in America - were initiated. Through HOLGER CAHILL, an old friend who was National Director of Art Projects in Washington, I got in touch with the WPA officials in New York City, GRACE GOSSELYN, WALTER LANGSDORF and Mrs. ANNA ROSENBERG, who were Deputy Administrators under H. L. JOHNSON were planning to establish

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"First of all a news writers' project. It was under the sponsorship of the New York Newspaper Guild. I applied for the appointment of supervisor and got it."

At this point the author related how for a time he didn't think that he would get the job because while he was being questioned by WALTER LANGSDORF, he was asked, "You realize Mr. JOHNS, that you are known as a Bolshie?" To this JOHNS replied that he was a radical and that it would take a radical to hold down this position. As a result of this statement, JOHNS assumed that he had lost any chance of getting this position, but within a few days he was called to take charge. This occurred approximately September, 1935.

It is to be noted that the above is the only reference made of ANNA ROSENBERG in the entire publication, and JOHNS was not specific as to whether or not ROSENBERG was present during the interrogation by LANGSDORF as related above.

PETITION OF JOHN REED CLUB,
WHICH APPEARED IN THE MAY 19,
1930 issue of the "NEW YORK TIMES".

An examination of page 19 of the "New York Times", issued Monday, May 19, 1930, revealed that in column 3, under the caption, "RED SCARE PROTEST ISSUED BY LIBERALS - 100 WRITERS, EDUCATORS AND ARTISTS WARN OF DANGERS IN HYSTERIA AND PERSECUTION", this petition was voiced in a statement issued by the JOHN REED CLUB, 102 West 14th Street, and the protest was signed by more than one hundred writers, educators and artists. Included in this list of signers was one ANNA ROSENBERG, with no other identifying data.

CONCERNING ALLEGATION ANNA
ROSENBERG WAS INSTRUMENTAL
IN THE FOUNDING OF THE MAGAZINE,
"SCIENCE AND SOCIETY".

It is to be noted that this magazine is a quarterly publication, entitled, "Science and Society", a

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Marxian publication, published by Science and Society, Inc., 30 East 20th Street, New York City. Volume 1, No. 1, was published in the fall of 1936, and is a current publication. A review of every issue from the fall of 1936 until the present was made, and no reference could be found that ANNA ROSENBERG was either an editor, a contributing editor, a book reviewer, or acted in any capacity for this publication.

The records of the New York County Clerk's Office, disclosed that the incorporation papers for the corporation, Science and Society, Inc., were filed on October 9, 1936 by attorney LOUIS S. BOODIN, 8 West 40th Street, New York, New York. The directors of this corporation were listed as follows:

HENRY F. MINS, JR.
310 East 75th Street

MARGARET SCHLAUCH
20 Horatio Street

EDWIN BERRY BURGUM
21 King Street

V. J. MCGILL
163 East 33rd Street

BERNARD J. STERN
403 West 11th Street

IRVING R. FEINBERG
1680 54th Street
Brooklyn, New York

LEONARD B. BOUDIN
8418 114th Street
Richmond Hill, Queens, New York

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CONNECTION OF ANNA ROSENBERG
WITH THE MAGAZINE, "SOCIAL WORK TODAY".

A review of this publication reveals that "Social Work Today" - a rank and file magazine, was first published in February, 1934 by the Social Workers Discussion Club of New York, 1393 Lexington Avenue, New York City. This magazine was published at irregular intervals, with its last publication coming out in November, 1942.

In the January, 1941 issue, page 18, a list of names was contained of people described as cooperators inasmuch as they had contributed money to the support of this publication. This list noted that ANNA M. ROSENBERG contributed \$5.00 during the period of 1940.

On page 53 of the February, 1942 issue, a similar list was noted, indicating that between December 15, 1940 and December 31, 1941, one ANNA M. ROSENBERG had contributed, but at this time no amount was specified.

In a list of citations by official Government agencies of organizations and publications found to be Communist or Communist fronts, dated December 18, 1948, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, at Washington, D. C., the following appears:

"Social Work Today"

1. "A Communist magazine".
(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 225).
2. "This Communist periodical is published at 112 East 19th Street, New York City."
(California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report 1948, page 375).
3. Cited as a Communist front.
(Pennsylvania Commonwealth Council before the Reviewing Board of the Philadelphia County Board of Assistance, January 1942).

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INTERVIEWS WITH PERSONS WHO HAVE KNOWLEDGE CONCERNING
COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBERS AND COMMUNIST PARTY ACTIVITIES
IN THE PAST

LOUIS F. BUDENZ, former Editor of the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist daily newspaper, advised Special Agent WILLIAM J. MCCARTHY in September, 1950, that, although he knew ANNA M. ROSENBERG by reputation, he had no knowledge that ANNA M. ROSENBERG had ever been a member of, or sympathetic to, the Communist Party.

ELIZABETH BENTLEY, an admitted former Soviet Espionage Agent, and former member of the Communist Party, advised Special Agent THOMAS G. SPENCER on December 7, 1950, that she had no knowledge concerning any membership in the Communist Party, or in the John Reed Club, or concerning any Communist activities on the part of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

P E N D I N G

JPM:MRW

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ADMINISTRATIVEINFORMATION CONTAINED ON PERSONNEL SECURITY QUESTIONNAIRE OF MRS.
ANNA M. ROSENBERG CONCERNING HER EMPLOYMENT DURING PERTINENT PERIOD

Inasmuch as [] has stated that he saw Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG at [] of the John Reed Club from the [] the following information is set out to indicate the whereabouts of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG during that period.

On a Personnel Security Questionnaire filled out and signed by ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG on July 21, 1950, she furnished the following information as to her employment in the years 1934 to 1936:

"Associated with General Hugh Johnson in the National Recovery Administration, being successively Executive Assistant to the State NRA Compliance Director and from February, 1935, Regional Director in complete charge of all NRA activities in New York State. Also, Executive Assistant, and subsequently Acting State Director for New York State, in the National Emergency Council, 45 Broadway, New York City".

INFORMATION VOLUNTARILY FURNISHED BY MRS. NORA DeTOLEDANO CONCERNING
[]

Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO, one of the editors of NEWSWEEK MAGAZINE, telephonically contacted this office on the morning of December 8, 1950 advising that she had some information that would be of interest in connection with ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO was interviewed at the New York Office

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

of the FBI on December 8, 1950 by SA Thomas G. Spencer. She related that she has received information from a close friend that one NATHAN GOODRICH, an investigator for the Armed Forces Committee, (Senator Tydings), had been in New York City attempting to obtain some information relative to [] and her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO.

She advised that Senator Tydings she believed would be very anxious to obtain any derogatory information possible concerning her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO, and she was of the opinion that the information the investigator for this Committee was seeking about [] was sought in an effort to discredit him and her husband, RALPH DeTOLEDANO. She declared that there is a possible [] but states that it is very remote. She said that [] and related that both she and her husband knew that [] was at one time a Communist who later defected, became violently anti-Communist, and appeared publicly as a witness against known Communists. She said that as a result of [] public appearances, he has been smeared by the Communists to the extent that he finds it quite difficult to obtain employment.

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO further related that as a result of this, for the past few years [] has been reluctant to come out openly against the Communist forces.

In regard to Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO stated that she did not know anything about this matter until she had heard a broadcast by FULTON LEWIS, JR. several days ago. She said that a day or two after this broadcast she received a telephone call from [] during which [] informed her of the circumstances surrounding his being more or less responsible for the accusations against ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

It was the recollection of NORA DeTOLEDANO that at this time [] mentioned to her that he had first heard of ANNA ROSENBERG being a member of the JOHN REED CLUB from one "JOHN McGRAW", whom [] could not further identify. When NORA DeTOLEDANO was asked if she knew why [] had not come forward with this information previously, she stated that in talking to [] she gained the impression that when [] first saw ANNA M. ROSENBERG's photograph and the story concerning her being attached to General Marshall's Staff, he had some vague recollection that he had known this woman in his Communist days. However, he did nothing more about this until some few days later when he was contacted by one DON SURENE, an investigator for Senator McCarthy.

Mrs. NORA DeTOLEDANO related that she was quite sure that BENJAMIN FREEDMAN had written to many people in Washington, and probably to Senators Nixon and McCarthy, berating ANNA M. ROSENBERG. She said that thereafter, it is quite possible that either Senators McCarthy or Nixon checked a known list of members of the John Reed Club in the early thirties and noted that [] had been a member of that Club, and thereafter had sent their investigator, DON SURENE to see []

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO said that the questioning of [] by DON SURENE probably cemented the previous thoughts [] had had about ANNA M. ROSENBERG, and at that time [] definitely placed ANNA M. ROSENBERG as being identical with the person he knew as ANNA ROSENBERG, who was a member of the John Reed Club in the early thirties.

Mrs. DeTOLEDANO said that both she and her husband believed implicitly in the good faith and sincerity of []. She stated, however, that if it is proved that [] is wrong in his identification of ANNA M. ROSENBERG as the person he knew at the John Reed Club, she believes that [] story concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG would not have been put out for any selfish or personal reasons, but would simply be a case of mistaken identity. She advised that the only person she knows that might possibly have some information concerning ANNA M. ROSENBERG would be BURTON ZORN, who she said had previously been a labor lawyer,

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ADMINISTRATIVE (CONT'D)

but who is presently on management side of labor and represents such concerns as United Parcel of New York, National Biscuit Co., and the Squibb Company. She advised that BURTON ZORN and ZORN's wife had both worked with ANNA M. ROSENBERG when the latter was in charge of the Labor Mediation Board in New York City during the former regime of Mayor LaGuardia.

JJD:JP

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)RE: JAMES MC GRAW aka: JAMES MAGRAW

Concerning the interview of JAMES McGRAW, it is noted that McGRAW'S name as originally provided by [redacted] was MAGRAW. McGRAW was interviewed from 11:10 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., on December 8, 1950, and the interview was concluded at McGRAW'S request because of a previous business appointment which he had made for noontime, and for which he was already one-half hour late.

At the time that McGRAW prepared his signed statement, which he composed and typed himself, he prepared a carbon copy of this statement, and at his request was permitted to retain this carbon copy.

With reference to JAMES McGRAW, Confidential Informant T-13 of known reliability, on February 28, 1943, advised this Office that JAMES MAGRAW was known as a Communist while Assistant Director of the WPA Writers' Project in New York City from 1936 to 1940. T-13 further advised that in 1937, JAMES MAGRAW "signed the Communist Party election list" from 826 Greenwich Street, New York City. This alleged signing of a Communist Party list has not been verified to date.

It is noted that in the course of an investigation of HENRY GARTFIELD ALSBERG, Custodial Detention C, a review of Civil Service Commission files of New York City was made in April of 1943. These files reflected that in the course of a Civil Service investigation conducted during the period November 9-20, 1942 of ALSBERG, Mr. NELSON FRANK, then a Special Agent of the Office of Naval Intelligence, and now a feature writer of the "New York World Telegram and The Sun", and Corporal JOSEPH T. BARRETT of Camp Shelby, who was formerly employed in a supervisory capacity at the Federal Writers' Project, both of whom were interviewed by Civil Service investigators, alleged that HENRY ALSBERG engaged in an immoral relationship with JAMES MAGRAW. They indicated at the time that this relationship appeared to be a matter of common knowledge among acquaintances of these individuals.

It is also noted that both of these individuals alleged that JAMES MAGRAW was a known member of the Communist Party. ALSBERG was subsequently interviewed by Civil Service investigators, and in the course of this interview vehemently denied the alleged immoral relationship with MAGRAW.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't.)

RE: HENRY GARFIELD ALSBERG

The following information is being set forth concerning the interview of HENRY ALSBERG, conducted by SA JOHN J. DANAHY, at ALSBERG'S residence, 142 West 13th Street, on December 9, 1950:

ALSBERG was approached at 9:50 a.m. and advised of the agent's identity at which point ALSBERG stated that he did not wish to be interviewed concerning any matter because he did not believe that the FBI was looking for facts. He further stated that he had thrown FBI agents out of his office on the last three or four times that they attempted to interview him. ALSBERG was asked whether or not he wished to revise the wording of this statement and he stated that, yes, rather he had asked them to leave. He stated that he felt that this inquiry concerned the "Rosenberg investigation" and he stated that he did not know anything which the FBI would be interested in. ALSBERG was requested to reconsider his decision and was advised that contrary to his opinion the FBI was interested in facts and facts alone and that certainly the FBI would be the best judge of what they would be interested in concerning ANNA ROSENBERG. He then advised that he might answer a few questions and the interview, as previously set forth, was conducted.

Throughout the interview ALSBERG made frequent reference to the fact that he did not believe that the FBI conducted impartial investigation; that he did not believe they were interested in a true story and when asked for his basis for this belief, he stated that on numerous occasions during the course of his employment by the Government and subsequent thereto, he had been interviewed by agents and asked whether or not individuals were members of the Communist Party but that in all his experience he had never been asked whether or not anyone was a Fascist. It was pointed out to ALSBERG that very obviously none of the persons concerning whom he was interviewed had ever been accused of being a Fascist and he was asked whether or not he had any information concerning persons whom he believed to be Fascist. He stated that he knew of a lot of Fascists in various Government jobs

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Con't.)

and was asked whether or not he desired to furnish information concerning them to the interviewing agent. He stated that he did not desire to do this because he knew that the FBI was not interested in Fascists. He was asked whether or not he had ever furnished this information concerning alleged Fascists to agents who had interviewed him in the past or whether he had ever volunteered this information to any Governmental agency and he stated that he refused to answer that question.

Toward the close of the interview, which was concluded at 10:10 a.m., at the request of Mr. ALSBERG, ALSBERG remarked that the FBI engaged in nothing but character assassinations. He was asked the basis for this allegation and he stated that he had been questioned to great lengths by the FBI concerning an alleged immoral relationship with JAMES MC GRAW. ALSBERG was asked whether or not this questioning had actually been done by an FBI agent and he stated that upon reconsideration he believed that the questioning had been done by a Civil Service investigator but that, "They are all the same," and he was certain that the information which the Civil Service investigator had was furnished by the FBI.

He then made a lengthy statement, the substance of which was that he was very glad that he was no longer in the Government service; that he would never cooperate with this Government again and that the prolonged investigations and character assassinations made by Government agencies made Government employment untenable and that he believed that in the case of ANNA ROSENBERG she was so strong a character that she would fight back and that the FBI would "not be able to get her." Mr. ALSBERG was assured by the interviewing agent that the FBI did not indulge in character assassinations; that they were not out "to get" ANNA ROSENBERG, or any other individual and were interested in obtaining only truths and factual information. At this point the interview was abruptly concluded at Mr. ALSBERG'S specific request.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE

A review of the files of the New York Office concerning HENRY G. ALSBERG, reflect that an investigation was conducted by the Bureau of ALSBERG as the result of instructions by the Attorney General in accordance with the provisions of Public Law 644 - 77th Congress (Hatch Act). Considerable information concerning the background and personal history of ALSBERG, much of it unsubstantiated, was gathered in the course of this investigation. Notable among the allegations made against ALSBERG were allegations that he engaged in an immoral relationship with JAMES MC GRAW, also known as JAMES MAGRAW, who has also figured in this investigation.

These allegations were made by JOSEPH T. BARRETT, formerly employed in a supervisory capacity in the Federal Writers Project, and NELSON FRANK, a feature writer of the "New York World-Telegram and Sun" and a former Special Agent of the Office of Naval Intelligence. Both of these individuals made these allegations to a Civil Service Investigator and indicated that this relationship was of fairly common knowledge. The allegation was subsequently vehemently denied by ALSBERG during the course of an interview with the Civil Service Investigator.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

RE: [] wa: []

Confidential Informant T-1, of known reliability, advised that ARTHUR ADAMS had in his possession a business card bearing the name of [] is a []

[] was contacted by SAS J. S. JOHNSON and HUGHITT H. HINDERIKER at which time he advised that he was not familiar with ARTHUR ADAMS. When shown a picture of ARTHUR ADAMS he stated that he could not recall ever having seen this individual before. He further stated that numerous people contacted his place of business each day asking for information concerning microfilm supplies and the like, and that ADAMS might well have made such an inquiry without his knowledge.

[] made a check of the records of his concern and also the records of the [] which company has exclusive representation of the [] business in this area with negative results.

On December 4, 1944, [] also advised that he was unable to furnish information regarding ARTHUR ADAMS or his known associates. [] advised that the [] has sold equipment to the Soviet Union in recent years and [] has contacted the Russian Purchasing Commission officials in connection with these matters.

The ARTHUR ADAMS mentioned above is believed identical to ARTHUR ALEXANDROVICH ADAMS, suspected Russian espionage agent.

Confidential Informant T-2, of known reliability, advised that WILLIAM L. STANDARD, Attorney, 270 Broadway, New York City, and JACK GRAY, 27 East 107th Street, New York City, witnessed the signature of GEORGE MARTIN MINK on passport #274033, on June 14, 1930. MINK was arrested on

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (Continued)

a charge of espionage in Denmark in 1935. At the time of his arrest MINK had in his possession several American passports.

In June, 1930, GEORGE MARTIN MINK mailed fraudulent affidavits of birth at Scranton, Pennsylvania, to the Registrar of Births at Scranton and obtained birth certificates from which fraudulent passports were obtained for travel in Europe.

It is not known whether the JACK GRAY, referred to above, is identical to the name JOHN EDWARD GRAY, which [redacted] used in the Communist Party.

On May 8, 1950, LOUIS F. BUDENZ named JOHN GRAY as one of the four hundred concealed Communists he knew. When BUDENZ was reinterviewed concerning [redacted] for a detailed statement of his knowledge of membership and activities of [redacted], BUDENZ stated that there was a question in his mind as to the identity of this individual and he did not feel that he could definitely say that this individual was a concealed Communist.

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

EFFORTS TO LOCATE OTHER
PERSONS MENTIONED BY
[REDACTED] AS POSSIBLY
POSSESSING PERTINENT
INFORMATION CONCERNING
ANNA M. ROSENBERG

Re: JERRE MANGIONE
also known as
GERRE MANGIONE

The following investigation was conducted by
SA HAROLD V. CATES:

Investigation at New York City reflected that
this individual can be contacted in care of National
Writers Association, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

By teletype dated December 8, 1950, the
Philadelphia Office has been requested to interview
JERRE MANGIONE, and copies of photographs of ANNA M.
ROSENBERG have been forwarded to the Philadelphia Office
by separate letter.

Re: AUBREY WILLIAMS

The following investigation was conducted by SA
THOMAS E. O'BRIEN:

Investigation at New York City indicated that
AUBREY WILLIS WILLIAMS, former head of the National Youth
Administration, is presently Editor of the "Southern Farmer,"
a farm newspaper, and is residing somewhere in Montgomery,
Alabama.

By letter dated December 9, 1950, the Mobile
Office has been requested to interview WILLIAMS.

Re: JAMES LECHAY

The following investigation was conducted by
SA JOHN S. MC COOL:

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ADMINISTRATIVE PAGE (CONT'D.)

Investigation at New York City has reflected that this individual is presently residing in Iowa and is a professor at Iowa University. Bureau authorization is requested in order that the Omaha Office may conduct an interview with JAMES LECHAY.

RE INFORMATION FURNISHED
BY DE SOLA AS TO ALLEGED
EXPLANATION OF ANNA M.
ROSENBERG REGARDING IDENTITY
OF PERSON SAME NAME IN JOHN
REED CLUB

[redacted] on December 7, 1950, advised that he had received information from one of the investigators for the Armed Services Committee, whose name he cannot recall, to the effect that ANNA M. ROSENBERG stated that she is not the ANNA ROSENBERG who was a member of the John Reed Club in the mid 1930's, but that, Mrs. ROSENBERG alleges, there is an ANNA ROSENBERG, a writer, who resided on 6th Avenue, New York City who was a Communist in the mid 1930's. [redacted] said that he decided to point this information out to this office for assistance in this investigation.

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LEADS

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will locate and interview the following persons, for any information they may possess as to membership, or attendance at meetings of, John Reed Club, New York City, or as to membership in the Communist Party or Communist activities or sympathies of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. In the event that the following persons say they possess no information in regard to Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, but do possess knowledge of activities of John Reed Club, these persons should be interviewed as to the identity of the ANNA ROSENBERG who allegedly attended meetings of the John Reed Club from Fall, 1934, to Fall, 1935. The persons to be interviewed are listed as follows:

Mrs. BARNEY CONAL, alleged by [] to have been member of CP and believed by [] to be residing at []
[] (It is noted that [] has stated that Mrs. BARNEY CONAL advised him that ANNA ROSENBERG was one of the founders of a magazine for social work.)

BRADLEY CUTLER and wife, VILLA CUTLER. According to [] these persons formerly resided on 14th Street on North side between Fifth Avenue and Union Square. According to [] both CUTLERS were CP members and CUTLERS are allegedly acquainted with JAMES MAGRAW.

EDWARD DAHLBERG. [] says that DAHLBERG is presently a book reviewer with the publication, "Freeman", stated by [] to be an anti-Communist publication in New York City. According to [] DAHLBERG was a former member of the CP and of the John Reed Club.

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LEADS (Con't.)

JOHN T. FLYNN, whom [] says is one of the editors of the publication, "New Masses." [] has advised that FLYNN, through knowledge of CP activities, may have been acquainted with ANNA M. ROSENBERG and her activities in mid 1930's.

SAM FOX, aka SAM FASTMAN. According to [] this person in 1936 was Financial Secretary of Section 18 of the CP and attended meetings of John Reed Club in mid 1930's. This person allegedly told [] that records of John Reed Club were destroyed, upon dissolution of club, to conceal membership of persons who had gained prominence.

ROBERT M. HANOVER. [] said that this person was formerly an official of the Soviet-American Securities Corporation and was director of agitation of propaganda, Section 18, of the CP, of which section [] was also a member. [] says this person attended meetings of John Reed Club and is []

Miss ISHKISH (first name not recalled by [] described by [] as a poetess who formerly wrote for Communist publications and formerly resided in Staten Island, New York City. She is alleged to be the sister of Mrs. PENINA REISMAN.

Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS. [] has no knowledge that this person belonged to John Reed Club and attended meetings thereof but says that Dr. J. B. MATTHEWS was a former investigator for Dies Committee and possesses knowledge of Communist activities, in mid 1930's and so may be able to furnish information concerning any Communist activities of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

EDWARD MALKIN, who, [] says, is employed at Commercial or Financial Department of the New York City Daily newspaper, "Herald Tribune." [] has requested that MALKIN be discreetly contacted and states MALKIN has knowledge of Communist activities in mid 1930's and may possess pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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LEADS (Cont'd)

BENJAMIN MANDEL. [] says this person also has offices in the Hearst Building, New York City. He described MANDEL as a former investigator for the House Committee on Un-American Activities and said that because of knowledge of Communist activities in mid 1930's, MANDEL may be able to furnish pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

RALPH MANHEIM, aka, RALPH MANNHEIM - [] said that this person was formerly a project writer on WPA, and believed MANHEIM might have information concerning Communist Party activities in the late thirties, and thus be able to furnish pertinent information concerning any Communist activities of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. [] does not know the present whereabouts of RALPH MANHEIM or any source through which this can be obtained.

MAXINE PICARD, aka, MAXINE BRAND - [] says that this person was an artist and sculptress, and believes that she is presently residing at 117 West 13th Street, New York City.

GENEVIEVE PITO - [] said that this person was a musician who formerly provided musical accompaniment for the dances of HELEN TAMIRIS. [] also advised that GENEVIEVE PITO was the former wife of JAMES MAGRAW.

PHILIP REISMAN and wife, PENINA REISMAN - [] said that these persons were Communist Party members, and believes that they may have broken with the Communist Party. He advised that these persons last resided somewhere in the Columbia Heights section of Brooklyn, New York, and further, that PHILIP REISMAN formerly operated a studio as an artist, near 38th Street and 6th Avenue, New York City.

CLIFFORD SUTCLIFFE, residing 52 or 51 Morton Street, New York City. [] said that this person formerly conducted investigation for one of the committees of Congress in the late thirties, and possesses information regarding Communist activities of that period. [] says that accordingly SUTCLIFFE may possess information regarding Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

HELEN TAMIRIS - [] advised that this individual is a well known dancer and choreographer, who attended meetings of the JOHN REED CLUB.

HELEN WOODWARD - [] did not furnish any information as to the present whereabouts of HELEN WOODWARD, but described her as a former assistant to HARRY HOPKINS. It is noted that [] mentions HELEN WOODWARD as one of the persons who he heard at Communist Party headquarters was recommended for appointment to a position in the Government by ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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LEADS (Cont'd.)

BURTON ZORN - This individual was mentioned by NORA DeTOLEDANO, as set out in Administrative Page of this report, as an attorney who was acquainted with Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, and might be able to furnish pertinent information concerning Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

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LEADS (Con't.)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will also maintain contact with BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, for any further pertinent information this individual may be able to furnish.

The New York Office will also maintain contact with HALLAM RICHARDSON, Attorney, for any further information he can furnish as to the newspaper identity and date in New York City in which he recently read information concerning a petition allegedly signed by ANNA ROSENBERG, and for any further pertinent information that RICHARDSON can furnish.

The New York Office will conduct further investigation to determine if there was a petition put out by the John Reed Club in 1930, which petition may have been signed by members of the John Reed Club, including ANNA ROSENBERG. If investigation discloses there was such a petition, will conduct investigation to determine if the ANNA ROSENBERG signing same is identical with Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG. It is noted that the May 19, 1930, edition of the New York "Times" makes mention of a press release issued by the John Reed Club, which press release bore the names of over 100 people including the name of ANNA ROSENBERG. This is pointed out in view of the fact that this may not be a signed petition but merely a printed press release.

Will review the files of this office concerning ANNA ROSENBERG, and will report any pertinent information concerning instant Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

Further will conduct investigation to determine the identity of any ANNA ROSENBERG whom files reveal to have been engaged in Communist Party activities or to have been a Communist Party member in the past.

JPM:JGB

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LEADS (Con't.)

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will review files on John Reed Club in New York City to locate names of members of said club or names of persons who attended meetings of said club. Leads will be set out on any names secured from said file review, whom file review shows to have been members of John Reed Club and whose names have not been previously furnished by

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA JOHN J. DANAHY, dated December 9, 1950, at New York, are identified as follows:

- T-1 An anonymous source.
- T-2 State Department, as reported in Bulet 4/7/48, entitled "SERGE MIKAILOV; INTERNAL SECURITY - R" (Bufile 100-295935).
- T-10 [redacted]
[redacted] Information reflected in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT."
- T-11 [redacted]
[redacted] The results of this interview were set forth in the report of CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT."
- T-12 [redacted]
[redacted] interviewed as set forth in the report of SA CHARLES A. MAY, dated 4/13/43, at Washington, D.C., in case entitled "HENRY G. ALSBERG; INTERNAL SECURITY; HATCH ACT."
- T-13 Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, New York City.

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(It is to be noted that Confidential Informants T-3 through T-9 were not utilized in this report.)

The above sources have been kept confidential in view of the information furnished by them or else at their specific request.

REFERENCE: Report of SA JAMES M. SKEFFINGTON, dated 12/6/50 at New York

SERVICE UNIT
SEARCH SLIP

4-22a

Supervisor Gibson

Room 4641

Subj: Benjamin Friedman

☒ Exact Spelling

Searchers

☐ All References

Initial 12-6-30

☐ Subversive Ref.

Date sh

☐ Main File

☐ Restricted to Locality of

FILE NUMBER

SERIALS

44-1786 ✓

100-355873 ✓

105-10828-2, Ep. 3;

105-9621-A NY Post + Home News

354818-5 ✓ 12-6-48

39-1698-18 ✓

5946-11034-1 ✓ Concordia 4-11-40

See ref. limited to

NY.

Ben Swift

App. 30 ref.

Wm
pro (2)
Initialed

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Ladd

FROM : Mr. Rosen

SUBJECT: ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG
SPECIAL INQUIRY -
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

DATE: December 11, 1950

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

PURPOSE:

To relate information contained in Bureau files on
Benjamin H. Freedman.

BACKGROUND:

Benjamin Freedman is the individual who has furnished information concerning the alleged Communist connections of Anna Marie Rosenberg and indicated [] as the source. The matter of Anna Marie Rosenberg's recent appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense is presently the subject of a hearing by the Senate Armed Services Committee and both Freedman and [] have been subpoenaed for appearance before the Committee.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

On November 13, 1947, Freedman advised he had been invited to speak before the Republican Club of Spring Valley, New York, on the subject "The Danger of Political Zionism to Both Jews and Christians Alike". He related that before he began his talk three men representing themselves to be members of the Jewish War Veterans informed him he would not be allowed to make any speech before the Club. After a number of other individuals joined the three, Freedman called the local Chief of Police, who escorted him to a bus and according to Freedman approximately two or three hundred people congregated outside the building would probably have taken action against him if the Chief of Police had not been present. Pursuant to Departmental advice no investigation was made of this matter.

Freedman was born October 4, 1890 in New York City. He claims to speak French and German, to have an independent income and that he was in 1941, a dealer in chemicals, metals, cosmetics, paper and other things, and had traveled in Europe transacting business from 1919 to 1927.

The December 6, 1948 issue of "Post & Home News", a New York publication, carried an article captioned "Mystery Funds Make N.Y. Hate Sheet Mouthpiece of Anti-Jewish Groups". This article states

WMM/mma

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Memo to Mr. Ladd

in part that during recent weeks the country has been flooded with copies of "Common Sense" a four page semi-monthly published in Union, N. J. which uses an Anti-Communist approach to spread violent Anti-Semitic and Anti-Liberal propaganda. The article states that persons in a position to know had made statements that "Benjamin H. Freedman, the well-heeled pro-Arab propagandist, took an active interest in publication" of recent issues. "Freedman is the founder of the League for Peace and Justice in Palestine who spent money lavishly in 1946 for a series of full page advertisements in newspapers here supporting Arab claims to all of Palestine. He was subsequently revealed by his own testimony as a close associate and co-worker of Arab League propagandists and lobbyists and as a fervent admirer of Hitler's collaborator, the 'Grand Mufti' of Jerusalem."

The January 16, 1949 issue of the Post & Home News carried an article captioned "Catholics in Bronx Denounce Hate Sheet". The article stated in part "'Common Sense', the anti-Semitic hate sheet which was recently exposed by this newspaper has been condemned by the Third District of the Holy Name Society, representing nine Bronx Roman Catholic Parishes. The publication, a semi-monthly, is published in Union, N. J. by Conde McGinley. Under the pretext of fighting Communism it has consistently attacked the Jews and has recently been used by Benjamin Freedman, the pro-Arab propagandist, to spread anti-Zionism."

December 7, 1950

MEMORANDUM

RE: BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN

The December 6, 1950 issue of "Post & Home News", a New York publication, carried an article captioned "Mystery Funds Make N.J. Hate Sheet Mouthpiece of Anti-Jewish Groups". This article states in part that during recent weeks the country has been flooded with copies of "Common Sense" a four page semi-monthly published in Union, N.J. which uses an Anti-Communist approach to spread violent Anti-Semitic and Anti-Liberal propaganda. The article states that persons in a position to know had made statements that "Benjamin H. Freedman, the well-heeled pro-Arab propagandist, took an active interest in publication" of recent issues. "Freedman is the founder of the League for Peace and Justice in Palestine who spent money lavishly in 1946 for a series of full page advertisements in newspapers here supporting Arab claims to all of Palestine. He was subsequently revealed by his own testimony as a close associate and co-worker of Arab League propagandists and lobbyists and as a fervent admirer of Hitler's collaborator, the "Grand Mufti" of Jerusalem." (105-9621-A)

The January 16, 1949 issue of the Post & Home News carried an article captioned "Catholics in Bronx Denounce Hate Sheet". The article stated in part "'Common Sense', the anti-Semitic hate sheet which was recently exposed by this newspaper has been condemned by the Third District of the Holy Name Society, representing nine Bronx Roman Catholic Parishes. The publication, a semi-monthly, is published in Union, N.J. by Conde McGinley. Under the pretext of fighting Communism it has consistently attacked Jews and has recently been used by Benjamin Freedman, the pro-Arab propagandist, to spread anti-Zionism." (105-9621-A)

R. S. PITZER:fc

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Nease _____
Gandy _____

126-486-307X

121-3412-9

Mr. Ladd

December 11, 1950

Mr. A. Rosen

ALLEGATIONS OF [REDACTED]
 CONCERNING ANNA M. ROSENBERG
 SPECIAL INQUIRY

PURPOSE:

To furnish you with background information concerning [REDACTED] also known as [REDACTED] who, you will recall, [REDACTED] and advised the Bureau that Anna M. Rosenberg was a member of the John Reed Club and the Communist Party in the middle 1930s.

DETAILS:Background

[REDACTED] was born [REDACTED]
 He attended [REDACTED]
 [REDACTED] Upon graduation he [REDACTED] during their expedition to the Galapagos Islands. Upon returning he did [REDACTED] He also went on an expedition to [REDACTED] and subsequent to that he [REDACTED] In 1932 he prepared a [REDACTED] Subsequently, he founded [REDACTED] Thereafter, he returned to [REDACTED] and from [REDACTED] was employed as the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was married to [REDACTED]
 He divorced [REDACTED] and subsequently remarried.

The next employment listed in the Bureau files reflects that as of [REDACTED] was employed as [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] It appears that he continued with this organization for a period of years as in [REDACTED] information was obtained indicating that he was an [REDACTED]

The Bureau files do not contain any

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subsequent data regarding his employment until [] []
[] he was interviewed by the New York Office in connection with an []
at which time he was in []

[] An article was published in the magazine "New Leader" under the date of []
[] which was written by [] and was entitled, "There Is More Than Coffee in Brazil." This article was written in an anti-Communist vein. As of []

[] He described The Freeman Magazine as a fortnightly publication of opinion containing articles of political, economic, social and cultural interests.

Communist Activities:

[] joined the [] as a member of the [] Later he was brought to the []

[] under the Party name of [] He was [] and an enemy of the working class. He gave various dates as to his [] varying from []

[] stated that he joined the [] at a time when the country was in a very bad state of crisis economically and socially; that the [] seemed to offer the only realistic program in bringing about a better condition. He indicated that he discovered after joining the Party that while they were demanding Democratic rights for civil liberties in Democratic countries they were at the same time denying the same right to people in the Soviet Union. As a result he stated that his ideals were shattered and due to his subsequent objection to the Communist Party program he was expelled.

Information Furnished by []

He made several appearances before the []
[] He testified to the fact that many persons employed with him on the [] were []
[] Also that 80% of the persons on the []
[] were members of the [] which he said was dominated by the Communists.

[redacted]
[redacted]

In [redacted] testified before the above committee relative to Communists in the [redacted] at which time he named several teachers who were known to him as members of the [redacted]

Bureau of Internal Revenue:

[redacted] furnished a statement to Agents of the Intelligence Unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, United States Treasury concerning a number of people known to him as [redacted] alleged to be employed by the [redacted]

Works Project Administration:

Numerous investigations were conducted by the Investigative Branch of the WPA based upon information furnished by [redacted] relative to Communists within the WPA. As a result of information furnished by [redacted] several individuals were charged with making false statements in submitting affidavits stating they were not Communists.

Contacts with FBI:

[redacted] (the exact date not reflected in Bureau files) was interviewed by Bureau Agents. He furnished a large amount of valuable information relative to [redacted] activities and individual members of the [redacted] which he obtained during his [redacted]. He has subsequently been contacted on occasions as a source of information by the Bureau to obtain information concerning Communist activities. In connection with Bureau investigations under the various applicant programs, including the Voice of America, European Recovery Program, and Atomic Energy Act, he has been contacted from time to time when it appeared that he had knowledge of the applicant arising from previous employment or association with the applicant. Although he has stated that he would be reluctant to testify, [redacted] has cooperated fully in furnishing information to the Bureau. He explained his reluctance to testify by saying that past testimony had adversely affected his business and personal life.

INVESTIGATION TO CONFIRM OR REFUTEALLEGATIONS:

[] said that James McGraw, who was attempting to interest him in the [] pointed out to him at one of the [] a woman whom he identified as Anna Rosenberg, and as a member of the [] McGraw has been interviewed and flatly denies ever having been a member of the Communist Party or ever having attended a meeting of the John Reed Club. He said that he does know [] and considers him completely unreliable. We are now attempting to definitely establish whether or not McGraw was a member of the Communist Party during the pertinent period.

[] has furnished the names of 35 or more individuals whom he states were members of the [] during the pertinent period and possibly in a position to corroborate his statement that Anna Rosenberg attended several meetings between 1934 and 1937. In testifying before the []

[] is alleged to have furnished the names of four individuals who were members of the [] and could back up his testimony that Anna Rosenberg was a Communist. [] did not furnish these names to the New York Division despite the fact that he has been exhaustively interviewed. [] furnished no addresses for the persons named, and the New York Division is currently conducting an investigation in an effort to locate them.

The persons named by [] as possibly in a position to corroborate his statement to the effect that Anna Rosenberg attended several meetings of the John Reed Club, who have been located, have either stated that they knew of no affiliation on the part of Anna Rosenberg with the John Reed Club or the Communist Party, or that they did not know Anna Rosenberg at all. Efforts are continuing to locate the remainder of the persons suggested by []

[] also alleged that Anna Rosenberg had been a founder of a publication known as Science and Society. A review of the articles of incorporation of this publication in New York City, and a review of the masthead of this publication for one year after its founding failed to reflect the name of Anna Rosenberg as being associated with it in any way. Science and Society is an alleged Communist front publication.

[redacted] of the informant, has been interviewed and stated that she did not know Anna Rosenberg as a member of the Communist Party or the John Reed Club. She said that she had met her in [redacted]
[redacted]

Elizabeth Bentley, Whitaker Chambers and Louis Budenz have all been interviewed and none furnished any information pertinent to the investigation.

In May, 1938, the New York Times printed a petition which reportedly contained the names of approximately 130 members of the John Reed Club. The New York Division is attempting to locate and interview a representative number of these petitioners.

ACTION:

We are affording all leads endeavoring to confirm or refute [redacted] allegations immediate and continuous attention.

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☐
 Tele. Room ☐
 Nease ☐
 Gandy ☐

Rosen
Callahan

ADD 2 ROSENBERG (1148A)

TWO MEMBERS OF THE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAVE EXAMINED AN FBI FILE ON MRS. ROSENBERG AND DISCUSSED ITS CONTENTS IN A CLOSED MEETING, IT WAS DISCLOSED.

HOWEVER, WHAT THE FILE CONTAINS WAS STILL A SECRET. ONE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE SOURCE SAID THE SENATORS APPARENTLY DID NOT CONSIDER IT "DAMAGING."

SEN. STYLES BRIDGES, R., N.H., TOLD REPORTERS THAT THE TWO WHO SAW THE FILE WERE SENS. LESTER C. HUNT, D., WYO., AND HARRY P. CAIN, R., WASH. THEY DISCUSSED IT BRIEFLY AT THE CLOSED HEARING, HE SAID.

"I ASSUME THAT THE FILE WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THEM THROUGH THE INTERCESSION OF SECRETARY OF DEFENSE GEORGE C. MARSHALL," BRIDGES SAID. HE DECLINED TO DISCUSS ITS CONTENTS.

12/8--PA1224P

certainly a bad precedent which will plague them for the future.

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126-486 308
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59 JAN 17 1951

WASHINGTON CITY NEWS SERVICE

DATE:

Mr. Peyton Ford
Deputy Attorney General

December 18, 1950

Director, FBI

PERSONAL AND ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG
SPECIAL INQUIRY
ALLEGATION OF MEMBERSHIP IN
THE JOHN REED CLUB

755

Reference is made to my memoranda of December 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1950, furnishing you with reports and information concerning the above-captioned matter.

For your information I am enclosing copies of the following reports:

Report of Special Agent J. Richard Butts dated December 14, 1950, at Miami, Florida.

Report of Special Agent James P. Martin dated December 15, 1950, at New York

Additional reports will be furnished to you as they are received.

Curt
Enclosures

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12/20/51
12/20/51
12/20/51

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DEC 18 7 22 PM '50

U.S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECEIVED - DIRECTOR

DEC 27 1950

RECEIVED - DEPT. OF JUSTICE
FBI
DEC 18 7 05 PM '50

January 19, 1951

Mr. Henry D. Allen
2500 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, California

Dear Mr. Allen:

Your letter of January 10, 1951, together with enclosure, has been received in the absence of Mr. Hoover from Washington and I am taking the liberty of acknowledging it.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy
Secretary

NOTE: Enclosure is a lengthy mimeographed letter addressed to the Honorable Harry F. Cain regarding the hearings before the Senate Armed Forces Committee concerning the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Correspondent is the author of the enclosure which is highly anti-Semitic, praises the testimony of [redacted] and in general opposes the appointment of Mrs. Rosenberg. Bureau file 65-31476 reflects Henry Douglas Allen (possibly identical with the correspondent) is a high-pressure promoter, swindler and anti-Semitic. In 1943, Henry D. Allen was considered a possible defendant along with thirty-four other defendants who were indicted on sedition charges. At that time Allen was residing at Pasadena, California. In a summary report prepared at that time Allen's statements were noted. This individual was the subject of an Exclusion Order issued by the Western Defense Command in 1949.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Room 5744 1-10, 1951

TO: ☒

Director
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Sizoo
 Mr. Callahan
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy
 Personnel Files Section
 Records Section
 Mrs. Skillman

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Belmont
 Mr. Mohr
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

See Me For Appropriate Action

Send File Note and Return

Clyde Tolson

HENRY D. ALLEN
2500 DURANT AVENUE
BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

January 10, 1951

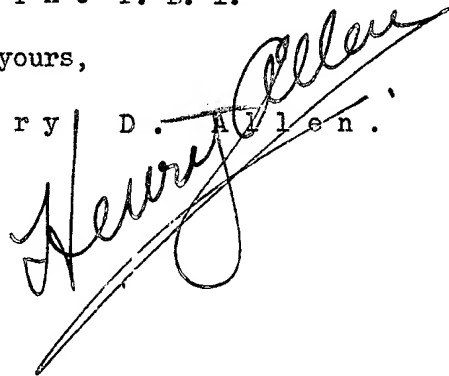
Hon. Edgar Hoover, Administrator
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington D. C.

My dear Mr Hoover;

With a knowledge of your high purpose and persistent accomplishment concerning the discharge of your Presidential directive for protecting the internal security of our Republic, I have felt that the enclosed copy of my letter to Senator Harry P. Cain might be of interest to you despite the attempts by professional blackguards to discredit the magnificent you have done and are still doing and despite, more particularly, that vile torrent of malicious distortion to be found in the pages of ~~Max Lowenthal's~~ book, "The F. B. I."

Most sincerely yours,

Henry D. Allen.



A/p

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ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

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EX-AM

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CRIMINAL DIV.

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ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

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2500 Durant Avenue
Berkeley, California

January 10, 1951

Hon. Harry F. Cain
Senator from Washington
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Cain:

I am indebted to you for having received a copy of the hearings of the Senate Armed Forces Committee concerning the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. May I thank you for your thoughtfulness in sending them to me.

I most heartily endorse your point of view as expressed in your release of December 21, viz; that perjury charges should issue against individuals who maliciously accuse persons of disloyalty and who attempt to offer false testimony under oath and without supporting evidence . . . I, myself, have been a victim of that vicious and cowardly conduct during years past when I, and my wife and children were mercilessly persecuted by the jewish Anti-Defamation League of the pro-Red Zionist B'nai B'rith . . . In those years how very grateful I would have been could I have had the benefit of such z e a l (in the protection of my constitutional rights from the wrath of organized jewry) as the Senate Armed Forces Committee have so meticulously shown in coming to the defense of Anna M. Rosenberg, whose appointment has obviously been manoeuvred by strong Zionist pressure. . . Indeed with that benign halo of jewish influence, which has protected this controversial appointment, had it been placed about my head when I was being denied my constitutional rights by representatives of this same pro-Red-Defamation League, I and my family would have been spared the untold suffering and mental agony

p a g e 2

which was our reward, during the years past, for attempting to expose the same Red - Zionist conspiracies - in and out of our Government - which in this present day have all but accomplished the ruin of my beloved Country and yours. That those conspiracies and those conspirators and spies identified with Communism and the Soviet Government are, and have been heavily j e w i s h has been no fault of mine, nor yours; however the list of jew spies and their dupes increases day by day as the F. B. I. arrests them and as our courts convict them.

I have read and re-read very carefully every page of the hearings referred to herein, and it is my opinion that the average person who reads them - casually - as most people do - would feel that a great injustice has been done to Mrs. Rosenberg and that the opposition to her appointment and confirmation has been promoted by anti-semites and "jew-baiters". For my part the descrimination against, or in favor of, any American seeking political office - based upon religious views - is not only un - American - it is a n t i - A m e r i c a n . . . I have in mind a number of highly esteemed Americans, professing Judaism as their religion, who would be eminently well qualified to fill the office of Assistant Secretary of Defence - whose innate loyalty is beyond controversy and against whom there could not be the least suspicion as to loyalty at this critical time. These persons are, to the best of my knowledge, violently opposed to Zionism or any of its concepts. They profess the ancient religion of Judaism . . . It appears to me - and it should have been apparent to your committee had they questioned her under oath - that Anna M. Rosenberg is a Zionist jewess. . . I presume this questioning was not done because, in the minds of the members of your committee there is the common error that Zionism is a form of religion, which it most certainly I s N O T.

It is the motivating power behind International Communism. Those who have studied the subject intently have come to know Zionism as being a latter day International conspiracy planned, promoted and organized in 1897 by Theodore Herzl and others in Switzerland and now headed up by international jews to gain national control of government - government policies - our courts - and to undermine and destroy our Christian institutions wherever and whenever it is possible to do so.

In examining the list of organizations of which Anna M. Rosenberg takes oath she is a member, I fail to find listed an organization known as the "New York State Committee for Equality in Education" - altho she stated under oath that she was presenting a "full list" of all the organizations to which she belonged. Incidentally, she made no mention of any other Zionist organizations.

The above reffered to group, made up (with three exceptions) of Zionist jews, loudly protests against the use of the New Testament in public schools on the ground that it is an anti-semitic book. The group also works for, and in some cities demands, the abolishment of Christmas and Easter celebrations from American public Schools. This committee is most active in its attempts to coerce clergymen - authors - publishers - and radio speakers into deleting from their manuscripts any reference to the Crucifixion or to any other bible passages which might have any slant toward being anti-semitic. . . The name of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg appears as a member of this "Education Committee" in company with that of Rabbi Stephen S. Wise (notorious Zionist Red-supporter) Meier Steinbrink of the Zionist Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith - Joseph Lash, Zionist President of the Communist Youth Congress - Irving Fellerman of the Zionist Free Sons of Israel - Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam and other equally notorious Communist sympathizers.

p a g e 4

Our United States is a C h r i s t i a n Nation - founded upon Christian principles and practices. . . In this most critical hour we are vitally concerned as to our security and the personalities who occupy its key government positions of power. . . The power invested by our laws into the hands of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense, are tremendous. . . In the assumption of her duties she will have the force of a d i c t a t o r - she will hold in her hands the destiny of every working man and woman in the United States. . . We are now to see that power administrated by a Zionist jewess who seeks, through her membership and association with the "New York State Committee for Equality in Education", to a b o l i s h the Bible of our Fathers and to destroy our Christmas and Easter celebrations because they are repugnant to those who seek to destroy our Christian way of life. This is the woman whom you distinguished Senators of the Senate Armed Services Committee have investigated and now have approved as being a person qualified to absolutely control the 116 agencies and departments covering the man-power of the United States - and the Senate has unanimously confirmed her.

I am familiar with the peculiar odor of "whitewash". Could it be that your committee might have been overcome with that same foul aroma, mixed, behind the scenes, with the strong and unsavory influence of the defeated Senator Millard Tydings whose father-in-law, Joseph E. Davies (author of "Mission to Moscow") and one of the most powerful Zionists, reported as stating "there was nothing wrong with the Russian spies stealing atomic secrets" at the time when they were nabbed in Canada.

In conclusion, may I say that I am deeply impressed with forthright testimony before your Committee. I had already received a photostatic copy of his notarized statement made on December 5, 1950.

p a g e 5

From his testimony it appears that, whether or not Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg is a victim of mistaken identity still remains to be proven -- despite the monotonous and extravagant praise (preponderantly Jewish or New Deal) heaped upon her in the numerous testimonial letters received by your committee. Incidentally, these testimonial letters are so obviously purposeful in their expressions that one cannot but wonder to what extent they may have been solicited.

[] in his testimony on page 43 says: "If Mrs. Anna Rosenberg knows of another by that name who resembles her so closely that I may be said to have made an error in identification - then let her produce the other Mrs. Anna Rosenberg for your inspection and mine." It was Mrs. Rosenberg's rather glib reply to that one, in her testimony on page 120 - 121 - [] there are several Anna Rosenbergs in New York. I don't know them It is up to you to have looked at them before making this serious accusation against me". Obviously Senator Russell didn't care to develop anything further along this line because he abruptly turned his questioning of [] to a supercilious interrogation about a lot of trivia having no bearing upon the identity of Mrs. Rosenberg with Communist organizations. The great question in the minds of many people today in this area is W H Y, since we have been told that the F. B. I. has finally located the mysterious other Anna Rosenberg, - why has she not been brought into the Committee hearings and stood alongside Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg so that a similarity of their personalities - if any - could have been compared. . . This not having been done j u s t w h y was it that your committee failed to procure a bona fide photograph of this mysterious "other" Mrs. Anna Rosenberg - I mean a real one - not one faked up by some Hollywood motion picture photographer.

Another factor which goes far in nullifying the value of the hearings for establishing the loyalty of Anna M. Rosenberg was the hostile attitude and obvious prejudice of some of the Senators against those witnesses who had appeared only for the patriotic purpose of defending the welfare of the United States with whatever testimony they could offer to that end . . . No one, with an unbiased mind, could read the testimony of Dr. Marjorie Shearon without being convinced of the hostile climate in which she found herself before your committee. Obviously, Senator Wayne Morse had a preconceived determination to discredit her testimony and to "give her the works". This appeared to be his great moment of revenge against Dr. Shearon, who is the editor of a weekly newspaper named "Challenge to Socialism", in which she has mercilessly flayed Senator Morse for his well earned title of a "New Deal Republican" . . . Senator Morse's statement on page 247 and also his general type of questioning illustrates his venom against Dr. Shearon all through her testimony - making it clear that he was more concerned in attempting to hold her up to scorn and ridicule as a psychopathic--than to evaluate some of her testimony, carefully prepared, which would show that Anna M. Rosenberg was an unfit person for the vital office of Assistant Secretary of Defense by reason of her association with persons and organizations notorious for their communist sympathies. Senator Morse then resorted to the usual New Deal smear tactics and savagely asked her such questions as the following:

"Have you ever attempted to commit suicide?"

"Have you ever had a nervous breakdown?"

"Have you ever sought the assistance of a psychiatrist?"

"Were you ever married to a Richard Cadbury?"

To all the foregoing questions and others of like nature, Dr. Shearon's answer

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was an emphatic "N O !" to the Senator's attempt to confuse the real issue, viz Anna Rosenberg's identification with zionist-communist activities.

Not content with that method of cheap smearing, Senator Morse descended further in his attack upon a woman who appears to be possessed of a fervor thoroughly patriotic, and presented a letter written by one David Schneider to one Albert Rosen (both co-racials of Anna Rosenberg) in which it is stated that Dr. Shearon's mind is unquestionably off-balance . . . Obviously this is the old thread-bare smear against anyone who happens to oppose the interests of organized j e w r y .

Finally, in my humble opinion, it would be highly possible that Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, having been born in Hungary, might conceivably be imbued with latent memories of the barbarous activities of her countryman, the murderous dictator Bela Kun, whose butcheries in the interests of Zionist revenge upon the Christian gentile nation of Hungary is historic. Who does not recall the horrible slaughter of some thirty thousand Christians some 25 years ago combining murder and robbery with Hungarian politics?

Hardly a day passes when we do not learn of some Zionist jew being moved up by administration appointment to some position in our Government involving the National security until we now have an imposing list of these characters, like Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, occupying positions most vital to our Governmental security and welfare. Tragically for us, in this grave situation with which we are confronted, our Gentile leadership has become confused and stumbling. They are men who neither understand International intrigue nor duplicity - they are men who are incapable of conceiving that they are being guided to destruction by Christian-hating Zionist leaders, Frankfurter - Baruch - Morgenthau, et al - under which we shall be ruled

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when they have manoeuvred the United States into a world government (United Nations) under Zionist dictators when millions of our precious American boys have been sent to the slaughter, in Europe - in the Far East - or elsewhere. May God help us.

Most Respectfully,

Henry D. Allen

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Henry D. Allen', is written over the printed name. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping 'H' and 'A'.

HDA:LD

cc: to interested persons.

1. The first step is to identify the variables involved in the problem. In this case, the variables are the number of hours worked per week (x) and the total income per week (y).

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the inhibitor on the rate of polymerization of α -methylstyrene in the presence of SnCl_4 at 25°C .

126-486-309

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. Ladd *DL*
 FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*
 SUBJECT: ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG

DATE: December 13, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen ☒ _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
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 Tele. Room _____
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 Gandy _____

Mr. Marx Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense, advised Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that he was very appreciative and grateful for the cooperation extended to his Department by the FBI in the investigation of Anna Rosenberg.

Mr. Leva stated that he is anxious to assist the Bureau and desired to know if it would be agreeable to the Bureau if he would stress, when the publicity on the Anna Rosenberg Case is given out, the excellent cooperation of the Bureau and further point out in these publicity releases, the fact that the Bureau does just a thorough job in clearing the innocent as they do in the confinement of criminals.

Mr. Leva stated that he is of the opinion that the public at large know the fine work that the Bureau is doing along criminal lines, but that he does not think that the public is aware of the excellent work performed by the Bureau in their desire to clear the innocent. He mentioned the Rosenberg Case, pointing out that it was definitely a smear and had indications of anti-Semitic feelings and that he thought that this fact should be stressed when he was releasing the publicity on the Anna Rosenberg Case. He intimated that he thought this release would be over the week end.

He desired to be informed of the Bureau's reaction to this, and it is suggested that Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section be advised regarding the Bureau's desires in this matter.

MJL:lw *DL*

*Leva advised
 of the Bureau's
 desires to do the above
 62 JAN 27 1951*

DL
 RECORDED - 56

EX-122

126-486-310

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson *V*
FROM : L. B. Nichols
SUBJECT: John Kobler

DATE: January 10, 1951

Tolson ☒
Ladd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Joe Lynch ascertained at the Pentagon this morning that the John Kobler story for Colliers on Anna Rosenberg was initiated by the Defense Secretary's office.

Kobler has been dealing with Clayton Fritchie in the War Department. The Defense Agency is anxious to see a good story on Anna Rosenberg. They have furnished Kobler with copies of the hearings and Marx Leva prepared eight or nine page summary memorandum which was given to Kobler.

In the absence of Felix Larkin, the General Counsel, an assistant, John Adams, has talked to Kobler and given him background and color. I was told that the Defense Agency would appreciate any information we could furnish. I think we should see Kobler and I have agreed to see him at 5:00 this evening, and will furnish him the details of what the Bureau did.

LBN:mcq

RECORDED - 56

INDEXED - 56

1126-486-311
JAN 18 1951
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OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

Attached photos of Anna Rosenberg sent
to Mr. Joseph R. ... by Mary Lee

Rep. Lee of
Pis filed

Defense by Special Messenger

INDEXED 64

312
30 JAN 13 1951

[Handwritten signature]

456
JAN 27 1951

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71 JAN 27 1951

126 486 312

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



126-486-312

IT REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT LANDOVNE



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IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT LANSKY



126-486-312

IF REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT LANSLOWNE



126-486-312

REPRODUCED PLEASE CREDIT LANSLOWNE

15-18416

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

DATE: January 12, 1951

Herman Edelsberg, the local representative of the Anti-Defamation League, advised me that he had spent several hours with Fulton Lewis on January 8th; that the charge was being made Fulton Lewis was anti-Semitic and that he felt this was a very unfair and unjust charge; that the Anti-Defamation League was seeking to lend its assistance to Lewis. He stated that Lewis had been thoroughly misled in the Anna Rosenberg case by Dr. J. B. Matthews, and stated that Lewis had furnished him with a letter which J. B. Matthews had sent him under date of November 27, 1950, which he would like to send me if we would like to have it. I told him we would be glad to have it. He read me the concluding paragraph of the letter, as follows:

"Furthermore, in the files of the FBI there is a report on A. R. which is literally startling, but, of course, I could not substantiate it."

I told Edelsberg that this was a thoroughly safe statement for Matthews to make because we did not exhibit the reports in our files, and that Matthews was protecting himself by stating he could not substantiate it. I told him the reports in our files on Anna Rosenberg were startling to people like Matthews in that they establish exactly where her loyalty lies. He stated he was convinced of this.

Edelsberg then stated that he would like to ask one question if I felt it proper to answer. He stated Fulton Lewis had told him on December 5th, that he had called the Bureau and talked to me and inquired about [redacted] and later on he had had his assistant call and read the [redacted] statement to us. I told him this was a fact. He stated Fulton Lewis had told him that at first I said I did not know about [redacted] and did not know whether there was anything I could tell him, but would check; that I had subsequently told him that, of course, while we would not vouch for [redacted] nevertheless we had talked to him in the past and he had furnished information some of which had been verified. This, of course, is a fact and I so informed Edelsberg. Edelsberg stated the more he goes into the Rosenberg case, the more he is convinced that the Bureau rendered a very great service, and that from everything he has learned Mrs. Rosenberg will be eternally grateful to us.

LBN:CMC

RECORDED - 75

JAN 20 1951

59 JAN 20 1951

All of the material Defense
Dept articles on the R. case however
carefully omit reference to FBI.

Tolson ☒
Eadd ☒
Clegg ☒
Glavin ☒
Nichols ☒
Rosen ☒
Tracy ☒
Harbo ☒
Belmont ☒
Mohr ☒
Tele. Room ☒
Nease ☒
Gandy ☒

Rosen
called

MEMO

from of

HERMAN EDELSBERG

ANNA ROSENBERG

hon,

This is the letter
to Russ Turner of
Fulton Lewis' office
I mentioned on the
phone

[Handwritten signature]

ENCL
EX-71

RECORDED - 75

1126-486-314

EX-71

JAN 20 1951

3

59 JAN 20 1951

G

O

P

I

J. B. Matthews
Room 363
959 Eighth Avenue
New York, New York

754

November 27, 1950

Dear Russ:

Here are the photostats, together with a memorandum on the Communist organizations with which A. R. has, according to public records, been affiliated.

On the question of whether or not the A. R. of these documents in the A. R., I can report that there is not the slightest doubt. I have made exhaustive inquiries and investigations, as a result of which I have established beyond any possibility of dispute that there has been only one Anna Rosenberg sufficiently known in public life to be listed with the well-known names on these documents, and that there has not been any other Anna Rosenberg of comparable fame, stature, notoriety, or what-have-you during the past 25 years. One of my sources is the Jewish organization which knows about these things.

Ben Mendel tells me that he told you that Anna Rosenberg is a name like John Smith. My comment on that is "What?"

Furthermore, in the files of the FBI there is a report on A. R. which is literally startling, but, of course, I could not substantiate it.

Yours,

/s/ J. B.

23

ENC

126 486 314

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: December 12, 1950

FROM : D. M. Ladd *sl*SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

Tolson ☒
 Ladd ☒
 Clegg ☒
 Glavin ☒
 Nichols ☒
 Rosen ☒
 Tracy ☒
 Harbo ☒
 Belmont ☒
 Mohr ☒
 Tele. Room ☒
 Nease ☒
 Gandy ☒

I took a call from General Marshall, who called for you, on December 12. He stated he wanted you to know how much he appreciated the help which the FBI had given to the Secretary of Defense's office in connection with the current inquiry concerning Anna Rosenberg. He stated they would have been lost without the Bureau's help. *Caplan*

He further stated that he wanted to tell you that he would have found himself in a predicament when he was up before the committee unless he had let some of the Senators see some of the reports on Rosenberg. He stated the President had authorized him to show them but not to let the Senators make any notes and that he, therefore, let only two Senators, Senator Hunt and one other Senator, see the reports. The reports remained in the custody of Mr. Larkin and the Senators were not permitted to make any notes.

General Marshall asked me to relay this information to you.

DML:dad

RECORDED 175

126-486-315

JAN 11 1951

19

291

JAN 29 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*

FROM : MR. A. H. BELMONT *de*

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG *5 1 12 - 8*

DATE: December 12, 1950

Tolson _____

Ladd _____

Clegg _____

Glavin _____

Nichols _____

Rosen _____

Tracy _____

Harbo _____

Mohr _____

Tele. Room _____

Nease _____

Gandy _____

Mr. Felix Larkin, Legal Counsel of the Secretary of Defense, was informed by Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that the Bureau had received information that friends of Anna Rosenberg in New York were circulating the allegation that the FBI was spearheading the attack on Anna Rosenberg. Mr. Larkin was advised that in view of this, the Bureau was anxious, and as a matter of fact, was going to clear up the Anna Rosenberg Case today.

Mr. Larkin appeared somewhat upset concerning this and informed Mr. Lynch that General Marshall, Anna Rosenberg and the Armed Services Committee are very appreciative of the Bureau's efforts in this particular case and as a matter of fact stated, "that we would have been lost without the assistance of the FBI."

MJL:ilw *ilw*

7/28/51

126-486-316

RECORDED - 75

FILE

JAN 11 1951

INDEXED - 75

copy

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JAN 23 1951

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DLW*
 FROM : A. H. Belmont *AB*
 SUBJECT: ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG *W*

DATE: December 13, 1950

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

G. I. R. -8

OK

Anna Marie Rosenberg advised Mr. Lynch of the Liaison Section that she desired that the Director know how very grateful she was for the Bureau's excellent and expeditious handling of the investigation of her. She stated that this has been a trying time for her and that she marveled at the way the Bureau located all these people and conducted such competent, thorough interviews in such limited time. *caplan*

Mrs. Rosenberg stated that she attempted to telephonically contact Mr. Hoover to express her appreciation but she was informed he was out of town. She also stated that General Marshall had called the Director to express his thanks for the excellent manner in which the Bureau had cooperated with the Department of Defense in this matter. *F*

She stated that it was well known throughout the world that the Bureau, in investigating criminals such as kidnapers and bank robbers, did excellent work which caused these criminals to be placed in jail, but that she was of the opinion the public did not know of the excellent work of the Bureau wherein the Bureau cleared innocent people, as well as causing prosecution of the guilty.

MJL:lw *lw*

DLW
OK

124-486-317

RECEIVED RECORDED - 75
 19

JAN 11 1951

51 JAN 23 1951

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

WASHINGTON

Olson ☒

Add ☒

Legg ☐

Mr. Glavin ☐

Mr. Nichols ☒

Mr. Rosen ☒

Mr. Tracy ☐

Mr. Harbo ☐

Mr. Belmont ☒

Mr. Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☐

Mr. Nease ☐

Miss Gandy ☒

December 18, 1950

My dear Mr. Hoover:

I appreciate your letter of December 13 and I want you to know how deeply grateful I am for the splendid job you and your organization did in assisting the Senate Armed Services Committee to uncover the truth in its recent hearings on my nomination as Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The efficient and painstaking operation of the Federal Bureau of Investigation is one of America's great safeguards in its war against deceit and dishonesty. Like countless others, I take renewed confidence from the fact of your leadership.

Your good wishes mean a great deal to me and I particularly thank you for your offer of assistance.

With kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

Anna M. Rosenberg.
Anna M. Rosenberg

RECORDED - 75

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

126-486-318

DEC 20 1950

62 MAY 6 1954

DEC 20 1950

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT:

DATE: December 20, 1950

Tolson ☒

Ladd ☒

Clegg ☒

Glavin ☒

Nichols ☒

Rosen ☒

Tracy ☒

Harbo ☒

Belmont ☒

Mohr ☒

Tele. Room ☒

Nease ☒

Gandy ☒

[redacted] confidentially advised me that [redacted] Maria Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense. Leva was very high in his praise of the Bureau for the work done in the Rosenberg case.

Anna [redacted] has been informed that the Armed Services Committee is going to send the entire record to the Department with the recommendation that such precaution is justified and initiated. Leva talked to Peyton Ford at the White House about this and the following possibilities were considered:

The perjury prosecutions of [redacted] and Dr. J. D. Matthews, a subordination of perjury prosecutions against Gerald L. K. Smith and Benjamin Freedman and an impersonation case against Don Surine and Edward R. Mellor on the ground that they are said to have impersonated a staff member of the Armed Services Committee. Wayne Morse was to make a motion on Tuesday to implement sending this to the Department. I mentioned this to the Director and he instructed that if we received a request for an investigation from the Department that we should receive instructions in ABC order as to exactly what was wanted.

LBN:mcq

RECORDED - 75

INDEXED - 75

EX-71

126-486-319

33
JAN 20 1951

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DATE 12/1/01

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE DIRECTOR
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

SUBJECT: Alleged Communist Connections of
Mrs. Anna ROSENBERG as Charged by
Rev. George Gregory BERZINEC

1. An allegation was recently made to another office of this Agency by the Rev. George Gregory BERZINEC of Akron, Ohio, to the effect that Mrs. Anna ROSENBERG, recently appointed Director of Manpower Mobilization in the Department of Defense, is related to Anna PAUKER, Foreign Minister of Rumania, and also has connections with various "red" (sic) organizations in Hungary.

2. There is no evidence available here at this time to indicate any relationship between Mrs. ROSENBERG and Mrs. PAUKER, nor of any subversive connections of Mrs. ROSENBERG in Hungary or elsewhere.

3. There is considerable information available concerning the Rev. BERZINEC, most of it dating back to 1942 and 1943. We believe that a good deal of this information derived from your own records, notably the fact that in December 1942 a Chicago woman volunteered the information that the Rev. BERZINEC (hereinafter referred to as Subject) was making unlawful gains from transactions arising out of his connection with the church. An attorney in Scranton, Pennsylvania reported that he considered Subject as having a criminal mind, although the specific incidents on which this opinion were based are not known here. In 1943, Subject was reported as pro-Czech, pro-Hungarian and pro-Russian. Various clergymen have indicated their distrust of Subject as a "trouble maker."

4. Although born in New Jersey in 1907, Subject lived in Europe from 1911 to 1931 and received his education chiefly in Czechoslovakia. He is said to have been private secretary to Dr. Stefan FENCIK in 1934. The latter, a former seminary professor in Carpatho-Ukraine, was reported to have been a member of the Prague Parliament who took his orders from Hungary and who later, under the Hungarian occupation, collaborated closely with the Hungarian occupiers.

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per 6416ee 12/1/01 100-126-486-319X

INDEXED

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NOT RECORDED
JAN 28 1951

5. In a biographical statement dated 1943, Subject stated that he was an executive member of Russian War Relief, Inc. of Lackawanna County, adding: "I have served in this capacity since the formation of said organization."

6. A reliable source who knew Subject [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] characterized him as follows: "Subject is clever, persistent and quite unscrupulous. Religion is a racket for him, as any other occupation would be. He came to OSS for what he could get out of the organization. He was unreliable and demanding in money matters..."

7. It is our understanding that your files contain a record of an incident in which Subject, during the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, was questioned by your Bureau for allegedly indulging in loose talk while in the company of a casual feminine acquaintance.

8. This Agency would be interested in receiving any information indicating foreign affiliations on the part of the Rev. BERZINEC, and will likewise keep you informed of any pertinent information in this connection which may come to our attention.

FOR THE DIRECTOR OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE

ROBERT A. SCHOW
Assistant Director

SO DB-32457

~~SECRET~~

108 S. East Ave
Vineland N.J.
Jan. 1, 1951

Fed. Bureau of Investigation
Washington 100 CV 7-1

Gentlemen:

RECORDED RECORDING

JAN 4 1951

AWN 1-6-51

Can I know whether it
is true that recently the
FBI has dug up facts
revealing that G. K. Smith,
Sen. Joe McCarthy, and
Fulton Lewis, were back
of a smear campaign
against Asst. Defense
Secretary Anna Rosenberg?

RECORDED - 124

I'm checking up on 4/86 320
Drew Pearsons Veracity

1-6-51
1704

Yours truly

JAN 17 1951

Joseph A. Caterina
C. M. M.

January 6, 1951

RECORDED - 124

INDEXED - 124

126-486-320
Mr. Joseph A. Caterina
108 South East Avenue
Vineland, New Jersey

753

Dear Mr. Caterina:

Your letter dated January 1, 1951,
has been received.

Although I would like to be of assistance
in connection with your request for information, I
wish to advise that it has been a long-standing
policy of this Bureau to hold its files confidential
and available for official use only.

I am sure you will understand the reason
for this rule. No inference, of course, should be
drawn that we do, or do not, have the desired data
in our files because of my inability to be of
assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

BOE:ms

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

FBI

RECEIVED
JAN 10 55 AM '51

MAILED 3
JAN 8 1951
COMM - FBI

REC'D - 10800-2 OFFICE

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson ✓

DATE: January 11, 1951

FROM : L. B. NICHOLS

SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

✓
 Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Mohr ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

For record purposes there is attached a summary memorandum prepared by Marx Leva of the National Defense Establishment, a copy of which was given to John Kobler who is writing the story for Collier's. While this purports to be a summary of the legal proceedings on Anna Rosenberg, the FBI is conspicuous by its absence.

LBN:CMC

Attachment

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 90

126-486-321

56 FEB 10 1951

126-486-31

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION

10 January 1951

Mr. Joe Lynch

Memo. for Federal Bureau of Investigation

This is Mr. Fritchey's only copy and he will
appreciate your returning it as soon as possible,
to: Mr. Clayton Fritchey

Director

Office of Public Information

Department of Defense

Rm. 2E800, The Pentagon

Julian A. Brown
Secretary

126-4/86=321



ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

27 December 1950

MEMORANDUM FOR THE FILES:

SUBJECT: Hearings before the Armed Services Committee of the Senate, on the Nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg, to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The purpose of this memorandum is to set out in as clear a form as possible the various charges, innuendoes, etc., that were made in the course of the Senate hearing on Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination to be Assistant Secretary of Defense.

The culmination of the hearings discussed in this memorandum was the unanimous decision of the Armed Services Committee, 13 to 0, to recommend confirmation of Mrs. Rosenberg, followed by the action of the Senate in confirming her to the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. Even though all of the charges were refuted in this conclusive fashion by the Armed Services Committee and by the Senate, it is important to restate the nature of the charges, in order that the matter may be viewed in clear perspective.

From a reading of the entire record, it appears that the charges should really be broken down into two categories; the earliest of these two categories, in point of time, were the charges made by Dr. Marjorie Shearon. These charges had been made prior to the time that Mrs. Rosenberg testified before the Committee, on 29 November. Mrs. Rosenberg had an opportunity, therefore, to refute the Shearon charges at the initial hearing on her confirmation. She refuted these charges to the complete satisfaction of the Committee, which voted 9 to 0 on that occasion, to recommend confirmation. Under the circumstances, it seems unnecessary to discuss the Shearon charges in detail — particularly in the light of Senator Morse's statement, at page 248 of the Hearings, to the following effect:

"I want to say as a member of this Committee I think this witness (Marjorie Shearon) is entirely irresponsible, I don't think that her testimony is of any value to this Committee, because I question the mental stability of this witness, and I don't know why members of the Committee should have to sit here and listen to a witness whose irresponsibility I think can be so clearly psychiatrically established as this witness".

Suffice it to say, for present purposes, that the principal basis of the Shearon charges appears to have been Mrs. Rosenberg's participation, at one time, in the work of the Committee for the Nation's Health. In this connection, it should be noted that Mrs. Rosenberg, on the occasion of her original testimony, discussed in detail her reasons for resigning from the Committee for the Nation's Health.

The bulk of this memorandum, therefore, will discuss the charges that were made by persons other than Dr. Marjorie Shearon — or, to be specific, persons in what has been referred to above as "the second category". For lack of a better description, the charges in this second category can be described as those charges which were made by Benjamin H. Freedman and [redacted]. In addition to Freedman and [redacted] the names associated with these charges in the record are the names of Gerald L. K. Smith, Congressman John Rankin, Senator Joseph McCarthy, an employee of Senator McCarthy by the name of Donald Surine, Fulton Lewis, an employee of Fulton Lewis by the name of Edward Kenneth Kellor, J. B. Matthews, Congressman Ed Gossett, Hailam Richardson, and other individuals who are referred to only briefly in the testimony — including one individual, whose name appears to be Reverend Wesley Swift, who is referred to on one occasion as "The Reverend", and on another occasion as "Mr. Swift".

It appears that the activity of the various persons referred to under this "second category" did not really get under way until after the Senate Armed Services Committee had voted, on 29 November, to confirm Mrs. Rosenberg. The Senate Committee took this action on Wednesday, 29 November; the nomination was not acted on, on 30 November, because of a request from the floor that the matter go over. According to Mr. Freedman's testimony, he was in Washington on the following day — Friday, 1 December. Freedman stated the matter as follows in an affidavit which he submitted to the Senate Armed Services Committee: "On December 1, 1950, I went to Washington. I visited several Members of the House of Representatives. While in the office of Congressman Rankin I heard him ask his secretary to tell him the name of 'that hotel across the street'. His secretary told him it was the Congressional Hotel. He called the hotel and asked for 'Mr. Smith'. From the conversation I guessed it was the Mr. Smith above whom we have been talking. While Mr. Rankin was still on the phone, I motioned with my hand indicating that I was going to go over to see Mr. Smith. When Mr. Rankin finished talking on the telephone, I immediately left his office and stepped across the street to the Congressional Hotel. I wondered whether Mr. Smith could throw any light upon the associations of Mrs. Rosenberg before I became interested in the subject of communism. . . . Mr. Smith invited me to return to lunch, which I did. I spent several hours with Mr. Smith listening to his story about his life, and he listed to me for a long time about the story of my life and how I happened to be interested in the Palestine situation and the Anna Rosenberg situation."

After seeing Mr. Gerald L. K. Smith, Congressman Rankin, and various other people in Washington on December 1, Mr. Freedman apparently returned to New York the same day. Mr. Freedman testified that on the following day -- Saturday, December 2 -- he called on Dr. J. B. Matthews, at his apartment in New York. In connection with this visit to Dr. Matthews, Mr. Freedman testified: "I failed to state that he gave me at his home at the time of that conversation a copy of an anonymous statement that he circulated to all the Senators regarding Anna Rosenberg".

Mr. Freedman testified that his visit to Dr. Matthews' apartment took place on Saturday afternoon, December 2. Mr. Freedman also testified that the same evening, Saturday, December 2, he (Mr. Freedman) had dinner at his own home with Mr. Hallam Richardson, who, according to Mr. Freedman's testimony, has represented Mr. Freedman in several lawsuits. Among other things, Mr. Freedman testified as follows concerning his conversation with Richardson during the course of this dinner:

"So I explained this Anna Rosenberg situation, and he said, 'Say, I think I can find out about that, whether she was ever a member of the John Reed Club, because I knew she was a member of the John Reed Club and cited by the Un-American . . . Activities Committee!' (At another point in his testimony, Mr. Freedman stated that he believed he had first heard of Mrs. Rosenberg, in connection with the John Reed Club, from Mr. Conde McInley, the Publisher of "Common Sense").

According to Mr. Freedman's testimony, Mr. Richardson suggested that Mr. Freedman discuss the matter with [redacted] -- and Mr. Richardson left Mr. Freedman's house in order to see if he could locate [redacted] when Mr. Richardson stopped by, so Richardson left a note under his door asking [redacted] to call Freedman. Freedman, in his testimony, reconstructed this aspect of the situation in the following words: "So, Richardson then spent the evening with me and went home, and then this man [redacted] called me up as a result of the request slid under his door by Richardson. . . ." (Freedman also testified that Richardson found De Sola's address by telephoning a man by the name of Charles McLain).

[redacted] returned to his home, later in the evening of [redacted] he 'phoned Freedman as already indicated above, in response to the note which Richardson had left under [redacted] door.

In the course of this telephone conversation between Freedman and [redacted] it was arranged that Freedman would call at [redacted] home on the morning of Sunday, December 3. Freedman did call at [redacted] home on the morning of Sunday, December 3, and, according to Freedman's testimony, talked with him "for almost 3 hours".

On Tuesday, December 5, Freedman and De Sola came to Washington together. They saw a number of people during the course of the day, and also during the course of the day Freedman dictated a statement in which he quoted at great length from statements made to him by both De Sola and Dr. J. B. Matthews.

Freedman was questioned closely about this statement, and Senator Gurney asked Freedman to whom the statement had been dictated. Mr. Freedman's reply was: "I dictated it to a stenographer of a Congressman". When asked to name the Congressman, Freedman at first demurred, but then said: "All right. Congressman Rankin".

Later on during the day of December 5, Freedman paid a visit to the office of Mr. Donald Surine. In the affidavit which he filed with the Committee, Freedman described this episode as follows: "While in Washington I was requested to call at the office of a Mr. Surine, in Room 5A in the basement of the Senate Office Building, at 5:15 P.M. To the best of my recollection it was Mr. Smith who told me that Mr. Surine wanted to see me. I went to Room 5A at 5:15 because I wished to catch the 6:00 o'clock train back to New York". Mr. Freedman went on to say that Mr. Surine was not in the office when he called, and he therefore returned to New York. Concerning the events immediately following his return to his home on December 5, Mr. Freedman made the following statement: "After I arrived home in New York City, I received a telephone call from Mr. Smith in Washington. He informed me that the two men were on their way to New York to see me". (According to other testimony in the record, these two men were Surine and Heller.)

During the course of the same evening — Tuesday, December 5 — Surine and Heller called on Freedman at Freedman's home in New York. When asked why they went to see Freedman, rather than De Sola, Heller testified as follows: "The night of December 5, when Surine and I went to New York, he said we couldn't locate [redacted] unless Mr. Freedman would call him first, because [redacted] was frightened or something of that nature and didn't want to talk to anybody". Mr. Heller also testified on this episode in the following words: "I had been instructed by Mr. [Gulton] Lewis to go up to New York and talk to [redacted] and I had his address, and I talked to Surine and told him I was going to New York, and he said, 'well you probably won't be able to find . . . [redacted] unless you go through Freedman'. At that time he said, 'I will talk to Joe' — meaning Senator McCarthy — and he said, maybe I should go too'. That is when we decided to go jointly. Initially I was going independently, didn't know Surine or Senator McCarthy was involved in this thing at that time".

According to Heller's testimony, he and Surine talked to Freedman for about an hour. When asked a direct question as to the length of their conversation, Heller said: "About an hour. He got a good hour's lecture on anti-Semitism". (Freedman, on the other hand, testified that Heller and Surine stayed in his home "a few minutes". Asked to comment on this discrepancy with respect to the length of the visit to Freedman's home, Heller said: "[Freedman's statement] is not at all accurate in regard to the length of time we were at his house".)

Both Freedman and Heller testified that Freedman wrote a message on a card, introducing Surine and Heller to [REDACTED]. There is conflicting testimony as to the nature of the statement which Freedman made on this card, but there is no conflict over the fact that this card, together with a phone call from Freedman or Mrs. Freedman, was sufficient introduction to make it possible for Heller and Surine to see De Sola on the morning of Wednesday, December 6. Heller testified that Mrs. Freedman called De Sola on the phone while Heller and Surine were at Freedman's house, and arranged an appointment for 9:30 the following morning -- that is, Wednesday, December 6. This phone conversation, plus the card of introduction, led to the session which Heller and Surine had with De Sola on the morning of December 6.

Heller testified that in the course of the session with [REDACTED] wrote the following statement on the back of a picture which Heller showed him: "This is the Mrs. Rosenberg I knew in the [REDACTED] in [REDACTED]. Heller went on to testify as follows, in connection with this picture: "That picture has subsequently been returned to where I borrowed it from, the Times-Herald picture morgue, and so far as I know, it is there today".

When [REDACTED] was testifying, he was asked how it was that he was able to identify Mrs. Rosenberg, and he said: "Your investigators and the FBI special agents have shown me a number of pictures taken at different times, and they all appear to be the same person that I met at the John Reed Club".

In response to a question from Senator Russell, [REDACTED] said: "I discussed this with two members of your Committee". Senator Russell then asked: "Who were the members of this Committee that you discussed it with?" In reply to this question, [REDACTED] said: "The gentleman introduced to me as one of the investigators of your Committee, came over to my house, and presented a calling card on which Mr. Freedman's name was -- Mr. Freedman's name was thereon -- introducing the gentleman. I don't recall the man's name."

Senator Russell went on to inquire whether the man was a member of the Committee or an investigator. [REDACTED] said: "He was an investigator". Senator Russell then asked: "How did he tell you he was an investigator for this Committee?" [REDACTED] replied: "Yes, Sir, he said he was an investigator for the Armed Services Committee of the Senator of the United States." Senator Russell's next question was: "And you don't recall his name?" To this, De Sola replied: "He came with a Mr. Heller." Senator Russell then asked: "The is Mr. Heller?" To this, [REDACTED] was: "I assumed he was also a member of your group."

Further along in the questioning, [REDACTED] mentioned the name of Surine for the first time -- having previously relied on a description of Surine as "a rather florid-faced young man of about my age, I would say, blond to reddish hair, rather wavy -- not wavy, sort of stuck up in little

tight curls on his head." [redacted] also said that "Mr. Freedman had given me the idea that this Mr. Surine and Mr. Neller were from the Armed Services Committee". Senator Bridges asked if this idea had come from Freedman, or if it had come from one of the gentlemen themselves. To this, [redacted] replied: "I think it was Mr. Freedman gave me the idea, and when one of them came, he introduced himself as coming from the Armed Services Committee."

The session which Neller and Surine had with [redacted] in New York, took place on Wednesday, December 6. On Thursday, December 7, the Armed Services Committee met in Executive Session, and agreed to meet the following day in order to hear witnesses.

The following day, Friday, December 8, [redacted] testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Many of the quotations set out above were made in the course of this testimony. In addition to the various facts of the matter already touched upon above, it should be noted that [redacted] testified that he had been advised by one of the men who had visited him earlier in the week to conduct himself as follows upon his arrival in Washington: "One of them, I think he stated he was from Senator McCarthy's office, that when I came down here, that is where I could leave my things and any message that were coming for me, and that is what I did, at Room 254, Senator McCarthy's office. I went there this morning and put my coat down". (In this connection, it should be noted that Mr. Neller, during the course of his testimony, was asked if either he or Surine had identified himself to [redacted] as an investigator for the Senate Armed Services Committee. Neller's reply was as follows: "No, Sir. As a matter of fact, Senator, Mr. Surine on numerous occasions during the conversation said he was from Senator McCarthy's office and, as a matter of fact, when Mr. DeSola got into town, he came direct to Senator McCarthy's office and asked for Mr. Surine.")

The Committee recessed its hearings after taking testimony on Friday, December 8, and resumed its deliberations on Monday, December 11. On that date, the first witness was Dr. J. B. Matthews. At many points, Matthews' testimony is in direct conflict with Freedman's testimony. When asked about Freedman's written statement, in which he had quoted Matthews with respect to an FBI file regarding Anna M. Rosenberg, Matthews said: "I have never made any such statement in my life. I have never had any such thought and therefore could not have made the statement". (In this connection, it should be noted that when Freedman testified, he gave the Committee a copy of a lengthy statement which, according to Freedman's testimony, was "a copy of an anonymous statement that he [Matthews] circulated to all the Senators regarding Anna Rosenberg.") (It should also be noted that Dr. Matthews, in his testimony, stated that his first phone call from Freedman had been on "Tuesday — it could have been Wednesday — or it is past week." It is not clear whether the Wednesday referred to was Wednesday, December 6, or Wednesday, November 29.

From Freedman's testimony on this same point, it seems possible that the date could have been Wednesday, November 29 -- since that was the date on which the Senate Armed Services Committee originally voted unanimously to confirm Mrs. Rosenberg. In describing what appears to have been the same telephone conversation, Freedman testified as follows: "I do not recollect now whether I told him on the telephone why I wished to see him; and I went down to his home; he received me -- his wife and his boy were there; and then I told him -- I asked him whether he had heard about the confirmation, unanimous confirmation, by the Armed Services Committee, of Anna Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. He seemed very much surprised and said, 'No', and made some very -- made an expression that indicated he was very much, shall I say, disappointed or irritated.")

As already noted above, Matthews testified on December 11. Freedman testified the evening of the same day.

The following day, Tuesday, December 12, the Committee heard from Freedman again. In the course of this second day's testimony by Freedman, the following exchange of remarks occurred:

Senator Russell. Now, Mr. Freedman, you mentioned my name last night, and I want to clear up that matter for the record, when you are talking about this statement.

You came into my office accompanied by Congressman Gossett, of Texas, and discussed with me the importance which you and the Congressman placed on this committee holding hearings on this subject. And I told you in the presence of Congressman Gossett as one member of the committee unless there was some written statement that some person was willing to attest to that reflected upon the capacity or the integrity of Mrs. Rosenberg I would not vote to reopen those hearings. Do you recall that?

Mr. Freedman. Yes; and I returned to New York and got statement on the strength of what you said."

In the course of Freedman's testimony on December 12, he also discussed the financial support which he had given to the publication "Common Sense", published by Conde McInley. When asked to state how many copies of the issue of "Common Sense" dealing with Mrs. Rosenberg he had bought, he said: "I paid for 50,000 of them, and I mailed out about 25,000. . . . That 25,000 includes all the names in the Congressional Directory and then some other names".

Following this disclosure of his contributions to the support of "Common Sense", Freedman was asked whether he had made any contribution at any time to DeSola. Freedman's answer was: "No; none at all."

(It should be noted that Freedman attempted to qualify this answer, in a statement which he filed with the Committee subsequently. In this subsequent statement, Freedman mentioned conversations he had had with [redacted] about the possibility of Freedman's financing a microfilm business which [redacted] wished to open. This subsequent statement of Freedman can be found at page 374 of the Record.)

Dr. Marjorie Shearon also testified before the Committee on December 12. Dr. Shearon's testimony was a repetition, in greater detail, of the same charges that had been made by Dr. Shearon earlier, in publications she had issued over her name — all of which had been discussed at the hearing held on November 29.

Then the committee met again on the following day, Thursday, December 13, the Acting Chairman read into the record a letter which had been received from Dr. J. B. Matthews. This letter, which Dr. Matthews had prepared subsequent to his testimony before the Committee, was characterized by Dr. Matthews as a letter designed "to correct my testimony". After the letter was read into the record, Senator Cain commented as follows: "I have been told by a pretty reliable character that this fellow has been processing written documents claiming that Anna Rosenberg is a Communist and all the rest, and here he is claiming no such thing."

Various other witnesses were heard by the Committee, the net effect of their testimony being the complete contradiction of [redacted] testimony. Among these witnesses were James Magraw, Leader of the Senate, Helen Winter, William Harris, and George Starr. The last named witness, George Starr, appeared before the Committee on the final day of the hearings, Thursday, December 14. Starr was the FBI agent to whom [redacted] according to [redacted] testimony, had mentioned Anna M. Rosenberg's name in 1937. After Starr had contradicted [redacted] testimony on this point, the hearing was closed, and the Committee incorporated in the record various messages — letters and telegrams — which it had received in support of Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination. Included in this list of messages were letters or telegrams from Senator William Easton, Chairman Stuart Symington of the National Security Resources Board, Bernard L. Baruch, Governor James P. Byrnes, Bennett Cerf, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, and many others. The Committee also incorporated in the record several subsequent messages which it had received from Freedman. Some of the subsequent messages have already been referred to above. The lengthiest of these messages was Freedman's affidavit, prepared subsequent to his two days of testimony before the Committee. Also included was a memorandum dated December 13, signed by Freedman and [redacted] with the following sentence: "The undersigned has never made any charges against Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg."

In his affidavit, Freedman made the statement that when Levine and Kellor came to see him, they brought with them a letter of introduction from Gerald L.K. Smith. This statement interested the Committee sufficiently for them to phone Freedman in New York, to ask if he could supply the Committee with the letter of introduction. Mr. Freedman's reply -- which seems a fitting conclusion for this memorandum -- was incorporated in the record in the following words: "Mr. Freedman says he has become disgusted with the Rosenberg case and torn up and flushed down the toilet his complete files on the case, including the letter from Mr. Smith".

Mark Lova

126-486-321

RECORDED - 120

December 19, 1950

126-486-322

Honorable George C. Marshall
The Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

G. I. R. 8

Dear General Marshall:

I wish to acknowledge your communication of December 18, transmitting a copy of your letter to the President.

I deeply appreciate your kind references to the Bureau in your communication to the President and, more so, I appreciate your references to the Bureau in your letter to me.

We, of course, were glad that we could be of service. However, the situation that developed in connection with the false accusations is similar to those which our Agents are dealing with every day of the week. Quite frankly, I regarded our efforts in this case as a part of the routine operation of the FBI.

With expressions of my highest esteem and kind regards,

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

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50 FEB 5 1951

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

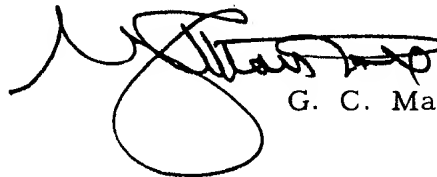
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

My dear Hoover:

Attached is a copy of a letter which
I have today sent to the President. I want
you to know how very deeply I appreciate
all that your people have done in this matter.

Faithfully yours,



G. C. Marshall

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

Ann Rosenberg

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DECEMBER 18 1950

126-486-322

JAN 18 1951

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COPY

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
Washington 25, D. C.

December 18, 1950

My dear Mr. President:

I believe the full Senate consideration of the nomination of Mrs. Anna Rosenberg is to take place today, however, we feel here in the Defense Department a great sense of satisfaction in the unanimous report of the committee recommending her confirmation.

The major factor in bringing about this unanimous report was the highly effective work of the F.B.I. Through the services of Mr. Hoover's organization we were able to locate the source of all the false accusations and to bring the facts to the immediate attention of the Senate Committee.

I must express my appreciation of your direct action in making it possible for me to work effectively towards the favorable consideration of the nomination by the Senate Committee. And I also want to express my keen appreciation of the energetic and full out assistance which the Defense Department received from the Department of Justice.

With great respect,

Faithfully yours,

/s/ G. C. Marshall

The President

The White House

ENCLOSURE

126-486-322

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Nichols ✓

DATE: January 11, 1951

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: FULTON LEWIS, JR.
RADIO STATION WEAM (MUTUAL)
JANUARY 11, 1951

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Nichols	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Harbo	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
Tele. Room	✓
Nease	✓
Gandy	✓

During this broadcast the commentator referred to a motion introduced today in the Senate Committee which investigated Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. The motion calls for referral of the Committee's findings to the Department of Justice for decision as to perjury action against "two or three people, one probably a woman." It is claimed that this motion will be adopted by the Committee when it meets tomorrow, January 12, 1951.

ACTION: This is for your information and also for referral to the Security Division and the Investigative Division.

ARA:ma

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18 JAN 18 1951
EX-125

291
JAN 20 1951

December 16, 1950

RECORDED 139

126-486-324

Honorable Robert Lovett
The Deputy Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

Thank you very much for your most welcome letter of December 13, 1950. I deeply appreciate your thoughtfulness in writing me your views in this regard.

It is most reassuring to know that my associates and I have been of assistance to you and your Department in this case. We will always be eager to serve you at any time.

Please accept my very best wishes for a pleasant Christmas Season and for every happiness in the New Year.

Sincerely yours,

(s) J. Edgar Hoover
Mailed by the Director

RBC:mms

Olson _____
Add _____
Legg _____
Lavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tamm _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

60 FEB 1 1951

Handwritten signature

Handwritten "RBC"



PUTY SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

December 13, 1950.

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Ladd ☒
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Nichols ☒
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Belmont _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy ☒

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Last night, I had an opportunity of learning, in some detail, from a man in the Legal Division of this Department, of the extraordinary competence and cooperation shown by F.B.I. officials and agents in connection with the hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee considering the nomination of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg. Both here and in New York, the F.B.I. has done an amazing job of developing the facts and digging out the witnesses the Committee has asked for.

I want to send you this personal word of thanks before the Committee takes final action on Mrs. Rosenberg since, regardless of the outcome of this amazing case, I can think of nothing that human beings could do which has not been willingly done by the F.B.I. to provide facts and information to the Committee and to this Department.

If it is appropriate in your organization, I hope you will express to the officers and agents involved the warm appreciation of this Department.

With kindest regards, I am

Very sincerely yours,

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover,
Director,
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Washington, D. C.

Robert Lovett

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126-486-324
JAN 23 1951
RACB

MR. TOLSON

January 12, 1951

L. B. NICHOLS

DIRECTOR'S NOT.: "Who is he
writing for? H."

John Kobler called on me on January 11 by pre-arrangement in connection with an article he is writing on the Anna Rosenberg case. He was concerned with two basic points:

(1) Whether there was any resemblance between the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club of New York and the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Kobler was advised that persons interviewed and to whom the photograph of the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club was exhibited pointed out that there was no resemblance between the two.

He was further advised that the photograph of this person reflected a person with a fat, chubby face whereas the Assistant Secretary has sharp features and that the member of the John Reed Club was chubby whereas the Assistant Secretary was not obese. The chief similarity was the fact that both were approximately five feet in height.

I exhibited for Kobler's personal information the pictures given us of the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club; however, I did not divulge her real name.

(2) He wanted to secure background information on [redacted] and Jacob Freedman.

I furnished him with biographical data on [redacted] and pointed out that we had talked to him on numerous occasions over a considerable period of time. I told him that we, of course, did not vouch for persons interviewed.

He then asked about the scope of our investigation.

I told him that we had a special squad in New York of 31 Agents who worked day and night from December 5 until December 19 when the real Anna Rosenberg was located. I told him that we had discovered that there were nine Anna Rosenbergs who had been associated at one time or other with the Communist Party or fronts, that we had located literally scores of individuals whom we had traced throughout the United States and had interviewed them. I pointed out that the Bureau's investigation centered in 15 field offices inclusive of New York City.

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Original copy filed in 94-3-4-6-8854

Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols

January 12, 1951

I pointed out to him that the Bureau received the information about [] statement on the afternoon of December 5 and when this was called to the Director's attention he issued orders that the real Anna Rosenberg now had to be found and that later on in the day we had a request from the War Department to assist in clearing up this aspect of the case.

Kobler was very much impressed with the fact that the Bureau had, on its own initiative, already set the machinery in motion before the War Department so requested us to.

I further told him that the Director followed the developments in this case personally, that the Director had instructed that daily teletype summaries and reports be forwarded to General Marshall and that in some instances it was necessary to type reports all night which were flown to Washington so that they could be made available to General Marshall and through him to the Armed Services Committee, the White House and the Attorney General early in the day.

I further told him that the names of the individuals which appeared on the John Reed Club petition were not identified, the original petition was no longer available, there was no possibility of securing identifying data and that it was literally a case of seeking a proverbial needle in the haystack.

I further told him that on numerous occasions we were thwarted when leads were run out and were not conducive, that during this period there were all sorts of tips and allegations coming in. As an illustration, I cited the case of the word which we received to the effect that Anna Rosenberg had a relative who was head of the secret police of Hungary, that after we checked into this and got to the original source of the information, it was learned that the original source knew that Anna Rosenberg had originally immigrated from Hungary, that the First Secretary to the present Premier of Hungary was Ben Rosenberg and, therefore, it was wondered whether they were related, that, of course, the original informant had correctly clarified the whole matter for us. I told him that if he had not done this additional charges would have been made.

He asked if Fulton Lewis, Jr., had contacted us on December 5.

I told him that Fulton Lewis, Jr., had not contacted us and at first had asked about DeSola and Freedman, that obviously we could not open our files and did not open our files, that we did

Memo to Mr. Tolson from Mr. Nichols

January 12, 1951

tell Lewis that we knew both of these individuals and that [] had been interviewed in times gone by, that obviously while we did not vouch for people, [] had furnished information of value and that Freedman, as Lewis had indicated, which is a fact, actually had an axe to grind. I told him that later on that afternoon Fulton Lewis' office called, after they had gotten access to the DeSola statement, and furnished it to us, that coincident with this we had received the information from other sources.

Kohler stated that he thought the Bureau deserved a lot of credit for what it did in the Anna Rosenberg case and he was going to say so in his story. He indicated to me that nothing had been said to him within the War Department about the letters which General Marshall and other officials had writtarn to us.

DIR. NOT. "Not surprising.H"

I told him quite frankly that while the Rosenberg case was in the public news, it represented a situation that we deal with on a day-to-day basis, that there was scarcely a day that went by but that we have charges developed which are untrue and which were proved to be untrue.

DIRECTOR'S NOTATION: "OK.H."

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: January 13, 1951

FROM : SAC, New York

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP
OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY

During the course of recent investigation of Mrs. ANNA M. ROSENBERG, Assistant Secretary of Defense, JOHN T. FLYNN, well-known journalist and author, was interviewed upon recommendation of [] [] indicated that FLYNN, through his associations in the literary field, might possibly have been able to furnish pertinent information regarding the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

It is noted that JOHN T. FLYNN has been listed in "Who's Who" since 1945 and has written many books, the two most recent of which were "The Roosevelt Myth" (1948) and "The Road Ahead" (1949). Mr. FLYNN resides at 35-01 Edgewater View, Bayside, Long Island, New York.

Although Mr. FLYNN was unable to furnish any specific information regarding Mrs. ROSENBERG he was extremely cooperative.

During the course of the interview, Mr. FLYNN voluntarily called attention to MAX LOWENTHAL, the author of the recent book entitled, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation". Mr. FLYNN stated that he has known LOWENTHAL for many years as an associate in the literary field and added that he was both surprised and disappointed to see LOWENTHAL attack the FBI at such a critical time in the history of this country. Mr. FLYNN stated that he had always considered LOWENTHAL to be extremely intellectual but somewhat radical in his views. Mr. FLYNN stated that he could not quite understand LOWENTHAL'S motive for writing such a book at this time and added that it certainly could not have been for financial reasons, inasmuch as LOWENTHAL is an extremely wealthy person.

Mr. FLYNN stated that he has always had the greatest respect for the Director and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and added that this opinion is shared by most of his associates in the literary field.

NJM:mbm
62-10641

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JAN 17 1951

126-486-325

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 62-10641-257

Letter to Director, FBI
NY 62-10641

Mr. FLYNN stated that he has never had the pleasure of meeting the Director and indicated that it was surprising too, inasmuch as he, FLYNN, had spent so much time in Washington.

At the conclusion of this interview Mr. FLYNN stated that he is available, at any time, to contact by representatives of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to whom he will furnish any information that he is able.

Macon, Georgia
January 17, 1951

Mr. John Edgar Hoover
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

1520

RECEIVED - RECORDING

JAN 23 1951

Dear Sir:

PLEASE believe me when I say: Any man who becomes interested in a fascinating woman will have enough faith in her to divulge to her all the secrets he possesses.

The older a man is the more easily he can be beguiled into giving way to a woman's wiles. When she has his secrets, he is at her command.

If the man has lived an honorable, straightforward life his friends will never suspect he has been caught in a snare. And:

He will suffer a life of shame in preference to letting anyone know he has let a woman befool him.

The woman will take advantage of that situation to keep demanding that he aid and protect her in all of her schemes. When the man is very old he will keep praying that he will be saved by some miracle.

When Defense Secretary George Marshall was asked, "What is the most dangerous spot in the world to U. S. security?" He answered, "I would say that without a doubt it is the cocktail lounge of a hotel."

Do you believe his answer was a mere coincidence? If so, this letter will be fruitless.

When I learned he had recommended Mrs. Anna M. ^(C)Rosenberg as his assistant my first thought was: poor man, her power over him is complete.

I seldom leave this house. All I know about current events is what I hear over the radio and read in the papers.

I have no way of knowing whether Mrs. Rosenberg attends cocktail parties or not. But, I would be willing to bet a hundred dollars to a hole in a doughnut that she does, and that he met her at one of them.

I believe he is a ¹³⁹man and that you will be able to help him by a through investigation of their relationship. If what I suspect is true his condition is worse than terrible.

You are a busy man, and so, I ask you to please not answer this letter. I have absolute confidence in your ability to take care of this affair and any other situation.

RECORDED - 139

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126-486-326

JAN 23 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover

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You have my VERY best wishes for your continued success.

Thank you,

Baulah Houser

Baulah Houser

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3 MAR 3 1951

126-486-327 Black dated 1/26/51
CHANGED TO
126-486-Sub A

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: January 20, 1951

FROM : SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
INTERNAL SECURITY - R and HU

G.I.R.-8

74-1

Recently DON SURINE, investigator in the Office of United States Senator JOSEPH R. McCARTHY, made available two anonymous communications received by Senator McCARTHY. SURINE pointed out that one of these communications was written in French, and consequently, he had a translation made by the Library of Congress.

Photostatic copies of these communications have been made including the translations made by the Library of Congress, and the original documents have been returned to SURINE.

Four photostatic copies of these communications are being enclosed herewith for the information of the Bureau. No additional investigation is contemplated by this office on the basis of information contained in these anonymous letters. SURINE requested, however, that in the event any investigation is undertaken by the Bureau on the basis of these letters, the Office of Senator McCARTHY be fully protected.

Encl.

FJD:lmh
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JAN 22 1951

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WASHINGTON 25, D. C.



TRANSLATION

November 30, 1950

Dear Senator:

I regret exceedingly that I am not able to sign this letter (what follows will indicate the reasons why).

I think it my duty to tell you what follows, at this moment when general war threatens to break out.

They are about to nominate to the War Department Mrs. Anna Rosenberg. This is a case - as you doubtless know better than I - of a Jewish woman originally from Hungary. She keeps indirect relations with two Hungarian Ministers: Rakos, (real name, Rosenkranz) and Erno Gero (real name, Singer), both are Jews. Mrs. Anna Rosenberg may also be corresponding through persons in Israel with Anna Pauker, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Bucharest, also a Jew. The latter's father and brother are established in Israel.

Conclusion: atomic espionage has been practised, as you know, by Kurt Fuchs, David Greenglass, Sidney Weinbaum, Prof. Pontecorvo, etc., all without a single exception Jews.

Even as I write you these lines, the Russians are getting possession (after having gained atomic secrets, thanks to the above mentioned spies) of information concerning the American Department of War, thanks to Mrs. Anna Rosenberg.

If you think, Mr. Senator, that this letter is addressed to you by a madman, throw it in the fire; if not, please consider the information given you by one who is au courant of what is going on. Is there not in the United States a single genuine American who could be nominated Under Secretary in the Department of War, especially at a time like this through which we are passing.

Translated by
W. C. Gilbert
Dec. 11, 1950

An informed christian

lettre personnelle

30 Novembre 1950

Monsieur le Sénateur,

Je regrette infiniment de ne pas être à même de signer cette lettre (la suite vous montrera quels sont les motifs qui m'en empêchent).

Je vis de mon devoir de vous communiquer ce qui suit, en ces moments où la guerre générale menace d'éclater.

On vient de nommer au Ministère de la Guerre des Etats Unis Madame Anna Rosenberg. Il s'agit - vous le savez sans doute mieux que moi - d'une Juive originaire de Hongrie. Elle garde des relations indirectes avec deux ministres "hongrois" communistes : Rákosi (de son vrai nom, Rosenkrantz) et Erno Gerö (de son vrai nom, Singer), tous les deux Juifs. Madame Anna Rosenberg peut correspondre aussi, par l'intermédiaire de personnes établies en Israël, avec

Anna Pauker, ministre des Affaires étrangères à Bucarest, juive elle aussi: le père et le père de celle-ci sont établis en Israël.

Conclusion: l'espionnage atomique a été pratiqué, comme vous le savez, par Hurt Fuchs, David Greenglass, Sidney Weinbaum, le professeur Pontecorvo, etc., tous, sans exception aucune, des Juifs.

Au moment où je vous adresse ces lignes, les Russes entrent en possession (après avoir acquis des secrets atomiques, grâce aux espions susmentionnés) de renseignements touchant au Ministère de la Guerre américain, grâce à Anna Rosenberg.

Si vous estimez, Monsieur le Sénateur, que cette lettre vous est adressée par un mariage, jetez-la au feu, si non, veuillez réfléchir aux enseignements que vous transmet quelq'un au courant de ce qu'il avance. N'y a-t-il aux Etats Unis un seul Américain authentique pour être nommé sous-secrétaire au Ministère de la Guerre, surtout à une époque comme celle que nous traversons?

Mon chéri informe

Respectueusement votre

SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

In 1941 or 1942 she lived at Croton-on-the-Hudson, which community supposedly was occupied more or less by a nest of Communists. Neighbors seemed to think Anna Rosenberg owned the house in which she lived which was later sold and became a children's school known as Amity Hall. This was an alleged front for the Communist group and it was generally thought that Anna Rosenberg sold the property to this group.

During her residence at Croton-on-the-Hudson Miss Rosenberg was associated with a Professor Arthur W. McMahon, who was supposed to be a member of the Communist Party. At one time he was on the Board of Directors of the Hessian Hill School which was operated by Mrs. Moos, (also a resident of the same community) mother-in-law of William Remington who is now under indictment. Professor McMahon was largely responsible for Remington obtaining a job in Washington

Professor McMahon is at present a member of the President's Loyalty Board. His wife, Edna Cers, is thought to have taught at Vassar at one time.

126 - 486 - 328

Anna M. Rosenberg

By Alfred Friendly

Concerted Attempts to Dismiss

The climax toward which the enemies of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg had been aiming took place with a dull thud.

The one serious charge against the nominee for the Assistant Secretaryship of Defense was that she had been a member of an outright Communist organization, the John Reed Club, in the nineteen-thirties in New York. The witness who was to testify to this was one Ralph DeSola, an ex-Communist and former member of the John Reed Club.

He testified, all right, on December 8. He swore that he had been introduced to Mrs. Rosenberg at club meetings, spoke to her there about the good work the Communist Party had been doing, saw her at four or five meetings, and was later told by Communist officials to forget all about her membership. He testified that when he left the Communist Party in 1937, he told all this to an esteemed and responsible FBI agent.

Testimony Exploded

How DeSola's testimony was exploded from stem to stern is already well known and need not be dwelt on at length. The alleged Communist who DeSola said brought him into the John Reed Club, pointed out Mrs. Rosenberg, introduced him to her and later told him to erase the matter from his memory was himself brought to the stand before the Senate Armed Services Committee.

That individual, one James McGraw, denied ever having been a Communist or a member of the John Reed Club, and denied almost everything else DeSola said.

The clincher, however, was George J. Starr, a retired FBI agent and one of the most responsible and painstaking officers the Bureau ever had. It was to him, DeSola said, that he had related his whole story after he left the party, including the full details about Mrs. Rosenberg.

Starr, called to testify, related that he had, indeed, interviewed DeSola in his official capacity for hours on end. But he recalled nothing about Mrs. Rosenberg. He said that the FBI had absolutely nothing in its files about her.

Description Unlikely

Starr's reputation for meticulous care, and for putting everything he heard into written form for the FBI, was such that the bureau never bothered to question him once Starr's reports were examined and found to contain nothing about Mrs. Rosenberg, from DeSola or anyone else.

Even without the refutation from McGraw and Starr, DeSola's identification of Mrs. Rosenberg in his testimony was inherently impossible, for several reasons.

One of the least of them was the fact that DeSola stated she sat through four or five John Reed Club meetings without saying a word. This is incredible on the face of it; among that estimable lady's many virtues, taciturnity is not one.

In describing Mrs. Rosenberg, DeSola noted she had a slight cast in her eye. She has not. But in a photograph accompanying a feature story issued by the News syndicate, Newspaper Enterprise Association, when Mrs. Rosenberg was nominated, a technical flaw shows such a cast. DeSola had obviously memorized photographs of Mrs. Rosenberg. When he confronted her in person, as he did during the hearings, he could, of course, "identify" her positively and at once.

Other One Located

The Armed Services Committee decided DeSola's story was false many days before the FBI. In a remarkable and splendid piece of detective work on a cold for 21 years, located the other, "real," Anna Rosenberg.

It will be recalled that the charge against Mrs. Rosenberg to the effect that she was a member of the John Reed Club arose from the fact that a petition of the club, with 130 signers, appeared in the New York Times of May 19, 1930. One of the signers was "Anna Rosenberg."

There are two score or more Anna Rosenbergs in New York. The FBI knows of at least nine of them as having been connected with Communist activity in some form. It set out to find out if Anna Rosenberg, the one who was a member of the John Reed Club.

None of the Anna Rosenbergs it could locate was the right one. None of the 35 or more people, whom DeSola had named to the FBI as members of the club and in a position to substantiate what he said, could provide any clew when the FBI located them, one by one.

So the Bureau was obliged to start with the 130 names signed on the petition. No addresses, of course, were listed on that document. Some of the names were phony.

Many of the names on the petition were even more common in New York than "Anna Rosenberg." In going through one name of this kind, the FBI found a man whose wife was "the" Anna Rosenberg who had signed the petition.

Both man and wife have long since abandoned Communist sympathies and are now living a quiet, law-abiding life. The FBI promised them anonymity, which this newspaper will respect. But the FBI vouched to the Armed Services Committee, on its honor and integrity, that the woman discovered is the Anna Rosenberg who was a member of the John Reed Club and who put her name to the petition.

No Accidental Error

DeSola, incidentally, could not have made an accidental error in identification. The "real" Anna Rosenberg had left the John Reed Club and was living on the West Coast when DeSola joined that organization. He never knew her, never saw her, and said so when the FBI brought the two face to face.

There is a more or less slapstick epilogue to the story.

Benjamin H. Freedman, the wildly anti-Semitic New York businessman who uncovered DeSola, and whose allegations were responsible for the reopening of the investigation of the Rosenberg case by the Senate committee, was naturally unhappy at the outcome.

He returned from the rough session he had, himself, before the committee, and set about preparing another edition of the smear-sheet he subsidizes, Common Sense. This newspaper is nominally edited by one Conde McGinley in Union, N. J.

In the past three years, Freedman has sunk \$18,000 in Common Sense, of which \$7000 was in the past two months, when it was devoted to attacking Mrs. Rosenberg.

According to Freedman's own account, he spent four days in the print shop where Common Sense is put out, preparing the text of the next issue. Then, 20,000 of a proposed 50,000 copies were run off before the shop closed for the Christmas holiday.

Tolson ✓
Ladd ✓
Clegg ✓
Glavin ✓
Nichols ✓
Rosen ✓
Tracy ✓
Harbo ✓
Belmont ✓
Mohr ✓
Tele. Room ✓
Nease ✓
Gandy ✓

INDEXED 110
126-486309
43 JAN 1951

PERS. FILES
Even in
crediting some
thing DeSola
charged
do it with
reservations.
Page
Times-Herald

Wash. Post 21
Wash. News
Wash. Star
N.Y. Mirror
N. Y. Compass
Date:

JAN 19 1951

Change of Mouthpiece

During that interim, Freedman alleges, McGinley's representatives took the 20,000 copies destroyed them. McGinley gave orders no more were to be printed. This was rough, since Freedman had just advanced all the money to the printer to run the edition.

Freedman reached McGinley to ask what it was all about, and was told, after some stalling, that all references to Fulton Lewis, jr., would have to be deleted. It seems that Freedman was annoyed at Lewis' participation in the Rosenberg investigation—particularly the fact that Lewis had broken the story of DeSola's allegation before it came formally to the Armed Services Committee. Freedman's text, it appeared, had unkind things to say about Lewis.

McGinley remained adamant, and so did Freedman. The upshot was that Freedman told his story, probably almost as he had it in the doomed issue of Common Sense, in a new publication of his own, "Know the Truth." Copies of this delightful organ reached Washington on January 10. It carries the headlines:

"Smear-bund Rescues Anna Rosenberg;

"Character Assassins Act to Insure Confirmation;
Adopt Blackmail Tactics to Whitewash Senate Investigation.

"Patriotic witnesses maliciously terrorized by pitiless publicity as warning of similar treatment to volunteer witnesses."

In the paper, Freedman describes McGinley's perfidy and relates that only last month McGinley referred once again, publicly, to Freedman with the flattering soubriquet he had used for many years. McGinley, it seems, was given to calling Freedman, "another Saint Paul."

Letter Disposed Of

The concluding act of the Armed Services Committee's investigation of the case is worth noting.

At the end of its hearings; it received word of the existence of a letter written by the rabble-rouser Gerald L. K. Smith to Freedman, introducing Don Surine and Edward K. Nellor, assistants, respectively to Senator McCarthy (R., Wis.) and Fulton Lewis. The committee asked a member of its staff, Col. Mark H. Galusha, to telephone Freedman in New York for the document. The reply from Freedman was such as to cause Senator Cain (R., Wash.), (who incidentally, never wavered from his firm and initial feeling that the case was a phoney and a smear, and instrumental in demonstrating his exam-

reported to Galusha that he had become so disgusted with the Rosenberg case—or the treatment he received from the committee—that he had taken the letter and all his files on the matter, which filled a whole suit case, and had flushed them down the toilet.

The committee's superbly conducted, exhaustive and eminently fair investigation ended, as this account of it will end, on that appropriate note.

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Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

Page

Times-Herald _____

Wash. Post _____

Wash. News _____

Wash. Star _____

N.Y. Mirror _____

N. Y. Compass _____

Date: _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont *AB*

FROM : V. P. Keay *JK*

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG

DATE: January 13, 1951

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
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 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
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 Belmont _____
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 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

There is attached hereto copies of the hearings before the Committee on Armed Services of the United States Senate on the nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg to be Assistant Secretary of Defense. These copies are as follows: The Hearing Before the Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950; The Hearings Before the Armed Services Committee on December 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1950, which pamphlet contains most of the testimony of the witnesses. Also attached is a copy of a report on the nomination of Anna M. Rosenberg dated Tuesday, December 19, 1950.

These copies were obtained from Mr. Felix Larkin, Legal Counsel for the Secretary of Defense, and are being forwarded for the Bureau's information.

Also attached hereto are copies of broadcasts of Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the MBS Network on December 6, 1950, December 7, 1950, December 8, 1950, December 11, 1950, and December 12, 1950. Copies of these broadcasts were obtained from Mr. Marx Leva, Assistant Secretary of Defense, and are being made a part of the Anna M. Rosenberg file for record purposes.

This report is a testimony of the various witnesses, especially [redacted] and William Friedman that Anna M. Rosenberg was a member of the John Reed Club, a Communist Party front organization. This report goes on to prove these witnesses were unreliable and further that another Anna Rosenberg, now Mrs. I. Klein, who was located by Bureau Agents, admitted that she was at one time a member of the John Reed Club.

RECOMMENDATION:

ENCLOSURE BEHIND FILE

That a copy of this report as well as the copies of Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s broadcast be filed for the Bureau's information and for record purposes.

MJL:hb. *AK*

RECORDED - 48

INDEXED - 48

126-486 330

January 23, 1951

RECORDED - 59 126-486-331

Mr. William J. Galvin
80 Maiden Lane
New York 38, New York

Dear Mr. Galvin:

Your letter of January 18, 1951, has been received, and I appreciate the thoughts which prompted you to write as you did.

Although I would like to be of assistance in connection with your request for information, I wish to advise that files of the FBI are confidential and available for official use only.

I am sure you will understand the reason for this rule. No inference, of course, should be drawn that we do, or do not, have the G. I. R. -7 desired data in our files because of my inability to be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

John Edgar Hoover
Director

ROK:ma

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51 FEB 8 1951

Cutler

15. NO 7
Box

m

PERSONAL

January 18, 1951

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Department of Federal Bureau of Inv.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

DEFERRED RECORDING
JAN 20 1951

(9) There is a rumor running rampant in New York that Anna Rosenberg, now holding the very important job of Assistant Director of Defense in Washington, was known for many years in the Labor Department as "Red Rose Rosenberg". I realize that sometime ago there was some question of her communistic connections, but the newspapers however, at that time, said she was not the person that was formerly connected with them but some other individual with like name.

You are probably wondering why I am writing to you, but I feel that you are the one that can set me straight on this rumor, and if it is untrue, I certainly will do all I can to stop this possible "red war of nerves", that they may be using to try to confuse the issues.

Very truly yours,

William J. Galvin
William J. Galvin
80 Maiden Lane
New York 38, N. Y.

nmf
ack 1-23-51
Rik

RECORDED - 59

"DEXED" - 59

126-486-331

JAN 20 1951



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE No. _____

#444496 11/28/01
DECLASSIFIED BY SP2ALM/CB2
ON 11/28/01

January 31, 1951

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Director, FBI

Re: ANNA ROSENBERG
Assistant Secretary of
National Defense
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir:

In a conversation with Mr. E. E. "SHORTY" FULTON, Manager of the Akron, Ohio, Municipal Airport, SA CHESTER J. WILLETT ascertained the following information:

Mr. FULTON is a member of the U.S. Naval Intelligence Reserve Corps and was recently contacted by Father GEORGE GREGORY BERZINEC of Akron (concerning whom there is considerable information in the Bureau's files), who apparently was trying to get FULTON to use whatever influence he could to assist in getting BERZINEC appointed to some intelligence post. In his conversation with FULTON, BERZINEC brought up the subject of the investigation of ANNA ROSENBERG in connection with her pending appointment as Assistant Secretary of National Defense, and BERZINEC made the statement that he believed her to have Communist connections in Hungary.

Mr. FULTON apparently became quite aroused at this information and decided that he should do something about it and he stated he placed a call to the office of Radio Commentator FULTON LEWIS, whom he considers the best commentator on the air, and that he talked with a Mr. TURNER, an assistant to FULTON LEWIS. After talking with Mr. TURNER, he turned the telephone over to BERZINEC who also talked with TURNER and related the same thing he had told FULTON - that he believed ANNA ROSENBERG to have Communist connections in Hungary because of a family relationship.

Mr. FULTON made no further remarks concerning this to Agent WILLETT and he was not questioned further. It is noted that BERZINEC's allegation was later refuted by him during the actual investigation.

CJW:AO
62-1021

cc - CV 47-1773
CV 65-2611

RECORDED - 56
G. I. R. - 7
INDEXED - 56

126-486-332
FEB 1 1951

Letter to Director

It is to be noted that Father BERZINEC was interviewed by a Bureau Agent concerning his knowledge of ANNA ROSENBERG.

The results of that interview are set forth in a report captioned "ALLEGATIONS OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN JOHN REED CLUB; SPECIAL INQUIRY" prepared by SA HAROLD J. BEUTER dated December 12, 1950, at Cleveland.

This letter is for the Bureau's information.

Very truly yours,

R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
R. J. Abbaticchio Jr.
Special Agent in Charge

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

FROM : SAC, Baltimore

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP
OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE
JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY

DATE: 2/1/51

C. B. [Signature]

8 21

Rerep SA FRANCIS X. JAHN, 12/13/50, at Baltimore, Maryland.

On December 19, 1950, Mrs. ALEXANDER F. JENKINS, 216 Wendover Road, Baltimore, appeared at the Baltimore Office and advised that she was a representative of the Maryland Chapter of the Minute Women of America, and also Chairman of the Maryland Committee for Representative Government.

She had with her a clipping from the New York "Herald Tribune" of December 8, 1950, which clipping bore the caption "Senators Seek FBI's File on Mrs. Rosenberg". The latter portion of this dispatch stated:

"Mrs. Alexander Jenkins of Baltimore, Md., who said she was Chairman of the Maryland Committee for Representative Government and representative of the Maryland branch of the Minute Women of America, sent notes of protest to the committee against Mrs. Rosenberg's nomination. She said that while she had no personal knowledge of Mrs. Rosenberg, she based her protests upon a Washington news letter and a broadcast by a radio commentator. She told reporters she considered Mrs. Rosenberg an 'opportunist' and questioned if the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense is a woman's job anyhow."

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

Mrs. JENKINS advised that apparently as a result of this publicity, she had received two letters. One letter, which bore the typewritten signature "ARTHUR PFABODY", verbally abused her for objecting to Mrs. ROSENBERG's appointment. This letter was postmarked, "Montreal PO Dec. 8, 7 p.m., 1950, Canada".

Mrs. JENKINS furnished a typewritten copy of the second letter which bore no signature whatsoever and which was postmarked, "U.S. Army, Dec. 12, 1950, 633 Postal Service". This letter said substantially that ANNA M. ROSENBERG was head of

FJW:mhp

100-13812

Encls. (Registered Mail)

G. I. R. - 7

126-486-335

FEB 10 1951

RE: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED
MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M.
ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB
2/1/51

"UNRRA for all the Middle East, Greece, Palestine, Italy, etc. offices" and alleged that she mismanaged supplies distributed such as clothing, food and shoes and that the situation became so notorious and the greed and racketeering so rampant that it was eventually necessary to disband the UNRRA in the Middle East. This letter also stated, "You should see the FBI and the CIC files on 'UNRRA and ANNA M. ROSENBERG'."

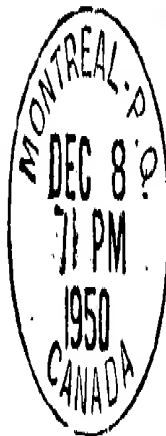
The above described letters are being transmitted herewith to the Bureau.

126-486-333

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

126-4186-333



Mr. J. B. Wadsworth, Jr.



MINUTE WOMEN OF AMERICA

BALTIMORE MD

[REDACTED]

SO YOU OBJECT TO MRS ROSENBERG'S APPOINTMENT.

AND YOU TERM HER AN OPPORTUNIST.

IN MY OPINION, YOU'RE JUST JEALOUS OF HER.
BECAUSE YOU DIDN'T HAVE THE BRAINS TO GET
YOURSELF APPOINTED.

SO YOU YOU GNAT-BRAINED, OVER-WEIGHT GALS
GOT TOGETHER AND WANT HER OUSTED.

WHAT GRIPEs YOU, BIRD-BRAIN, IS THAT A "WHITE"
PERSON WASN'T CHOSEN INSTEAD.

WHY DON'T YOU STOP PROTESTING, GET BACK IN THE
KITCHEN AND TEND TO YOUR KNITTING.

[REDACTED]

126-486-333

ENCLS. WITH BA. LETTER TO Bureau 2/1/51
RE: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF
ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB
SI

2 letters rec'd by
re above.

126 - 486 - 333

U.S. Army
Dec. 12
1950
633
Postal Service
VIA AIR MAIL

b7D

PERSONAL INFORMATION

[REDACTED]
BALTIMORE MD.

Subject: ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

~~HEREWITH A BIT OF INFORMATION REGARDING ANNA M. ROSENBERG'S UNFITNESS~~
WHICH MAY HAVE ESCAPED ATTENTION.

1. ANNA M ROSENBERG WAS HEAD OF "UNRRA" FOR ALL THE MIDDLE-EAST
GREECE, PALESTINE, ITALY ETC. OFFICES: GARDEN CITY CAIRO EGYPT.
SHE BOASTED OF BEING A PERSONAL FRIEND OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.
THERE WAS SOME CONNECTION BETWEEN HER AND GOV. LEHMAN, WHAT, I DO NOT
PRETEND TO KNOW.
2. ANNA M. ROSENBERG'S MISMANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIES DISTRIBUTED TO ITALY ALONE
CONSTITUTES A FIRST CLASS SCANDAL. HER SPECIAL INTEREST SEEMED TO RUN
TO CLOTHING, FOOD, AND SHOES-AND THE UNUSUAL CHANNELS OF DIVERSION THEREOF.
THE SITUATION BECAME SO NOTORIOUS, THE GREED AND RACKETEERING SO RAMPANT
THEY WERE EVENTUALLY FORCED TO DISBAND "UNRRA" IN THE MIDDLE EAST BEFORE
THE SCANDAL BEGAN SMELLING SO BADLY AS TO BECOME AN ISSUE IN THE STATES.
YOU SHOULD SEE THE FBI AND THE CIC FILES ON "UNRRA AND ANNA M. ROSENBERG"
3. IF SHE CLAIMS SHE DID NOT KNOW OF WHOLESALE IRREGULARITIES WITHIN
HER ORGANIZATION SHE IS SO PATENTLY BLIND OR STUPID AS TO BE AN UNFIT
PERSON TO BE TRUSTED IN A GOVERNMENT JOB. IF IT WAS DONE WITH HER
CONSENT SHE SHOULD BE IN PRISON.
4. IF MARSHALL IS HER SPONSOR HIS JUDGMENT IS SUSPECT.

FEBRUARY 12, 1951

URGENT

SAC, INDIANAPOLIS

ANNA MARIE ROSENBERG, AS INSTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, SPECIAL INQUIRY.
SEE URFILE SIX TWO DASH EIGHT FIVE THREE. CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION
HAS BEEN RECEIVED THAT ONE [REDACTED] WHILE
RECENTLY IN [REDACTED]

(QUOTE AVA MARIA UNQUOTE, STATED THAT ANNA ROSENBERG IS A COMMUNIST.
WHEN ALLEGEDLY MAKING THIS STATEMENT HE INDICATED HIS SOURCE TO BE

[REDACTED] ANNA ROSENBERG, [REDACTED] NAME AND ADDRESS
UNKNOWN TO INFORMANT. CLEVELAND SEE URFILE SIX TWO DASH ONE NAUGHT
TWO THREE AND URLET FIFTH INSTANT CONCERNING THE ABOVE. FOR INFORMATION
BOTH OFFICES ANNA M. ROSENBERG LISTS ONLY [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] INDIANAPOLIS INTERVIEW
[REDACTED] FOR DETAILED INFORMATION CONCERNING STATEMENTS ATTRIBUTED
TO HIM. SUTEL AND SURRP. EXPEDITE. CLEVELAND WILL BE ADVISED OF
ANY ADDITIONAL ACTION NECESSARY.

HOOVER.

cc: Cleveland (By Mail)

125-486

RECORDED 118

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 11/26/01 BY SP2AW/KBR

FEB 13 8 11 PM '51

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

FEB 13 1951

TELETYPE

INITIALED
DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

Tolson _____
Ladd _____
Clegg _____
Glavin _____
Nichols _____
Rosen _____
Tracy _____
Harbo _____
Belmont _____
Mohr _____
Tele. Room _____
Nease _____
Gandy _____

56 MAR 6

6/55P

b7D

Federal Bureau of Investigation
United States Department of Justice

900 Standard Building
Cleveland 13, Ohio
February 5, 1951

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Winterrowd	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Holloman	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

#444496 11/28/01
DECLASSIFIED BY SPAINKBR
ON 11/28/01

Director, FBI

Re: ANNA ROSENBERG
Assistant Secretary, National Defense
MISCELLANEOUS

Dear Sir,

[redacted] telephonically contacted the Toledo Resident Agency and advised that a [redacted] reported while in [redacted] that ANNA ROSENBERG is a Communist. According to [redacted] this statement by [redacted] was alleged to have been made in the presence of EDITH and AGNES McGUE, 2117 Wayne Street, Toledo, Ohio.

[redacted] further stated that when making this statement [redacted] indicated that his source was [redacted] ANNA ROSENBERG. Mrs. WILSON indicated, however, that she did not know the identity nor the [redacted] ANNA ROSENBERG. [redacted] requested that this information be treated in confidence.

It is noted that the 1950 city directory for Toledo, Ohio, lists an EDITH M. McGUE as a stenographer for the Travelers Insurance Company and as residing at 2117 Wayne Street, Toledo, Ohio. Also listed as residing at the Wayne Street address was an AGNES C. McGUE.

The above is being furnished for the information of the Bureau and no further action is being taken in the matter.

Very truly yours,



62-1023
AWP:as

G. I. R. -7

EX-80

FEB 7 1951

Special Agent in Charge

SPR

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : A. H. Belmont
 FROM : V. P. Keay
 SUBJECT: ANNA ROSENBERG

DATE: January 26, 1951

Tolson _____
 Ladd _____
 Clegg _____
 Glavin _____
 Nichols _____
 Rosen _____
 Tracy _____
 Harbo _____
 Belmont _____
 Mohr _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Nease _____
 Gandy _____

There is attached hereto a copy of a periodical entitled "Know the Truth," dated at New York City, January 2, 1951. This newspaper article refers to the Anna Rosenberg case and is more or less a review of the whole Anna Rosenberg case which, according to Marx Leva of the Secretary of the Defense Office, who gave this newspaper to Mr. Lynch, of the Liaison Section, stated that it was, no doubt, written by Freedman.

An attempt will not be made here to brief this article, but it is being attached hereto for the Bureau's information and record purposes.

RECOMMENDATION:

That this newspaper article be filed in the Anna Rosenberg file for the Bureau's future information.

Attachment

MJL:hb

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

RECORDED - 92

INDEXED - 92

EX-11

JAN 30 1951

14

61 MAR 10 1951

61 FEB 10 1951

126-4186 335

with Memo dated 1/25/51

To: Mr. A. H. Belmont

From: W. P. Kelly

126-486-335

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again. — William Cullen Bryant.



"know the truth"

"the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without fear or favor"

Copyright, 1951, by The Know the Truth Publishing Company.

VOL. I NO. 1 Based on "Public Opinion" Editor, Post Office, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

NEW YORK, N.Y., U.S.A. JANUARY 2, 1951

Murray Hill (P.O.) Station, U.S. P.O. Third-Class Permit 231.

FIVE CENTS

SMEAR-BUND RESCUES ANNA M. ROSENBERG

CHARACTER ASSASSINS ACT TO INSURE CONFIRMATION ADOPT BLACKMAIL TACTICS TO WHITEWASH SENATE INVESTIGATION

Patriotic witnesses maliciously terrorized by pitiless publicity as warning of similar treatment to volunteer witnesses.

Fulton Lewis, Jr. is alone responsible for the outburst of the unfavorable publicity recently received by Anna M. Rosenberg in connection with her confirmation as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Anna M. Rosenberg can thank Fulton Lewis, Jr. for the nationwide publicity during the month of December, when she was named "one of the Communists' Party, and the communist John Reed Club. The American public must be the judge whether the references by Fulton Lewis, Jr. to Anna M. Rosenberg, the Communist Party, and the communist John Reed Club were inherent in his obligation to the public as a radio news commentator. He confuses his duty with his rights.

Fulton Lewis, Jr., shy slipped one of his "informers" into the home of Benjamin H. Freedman of 280 Central Park West, New York City, late on the night of December 5, 1950 in the company of one of Senator Joseph McCarthy's investigators bearing a letter of introduction from Gerald L. K. Smith. Senator McCarthy's investigator arrived at Freedman's home rather late on that night. He was accompanied by another man and introduced himself to Freedman orally without presenting the letter of introduction from Gerald L. K. Smith. Senator McCarthy's investigator then introduced Freedman at that time to the man who came in with him.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" when he later joined Freedman in the living room, resorted to serious subterfuge to create the impression in Freedman's mind that he was an investigator sent to New York by the Senate Armed Services Committee with Senator McCarthy's investigator to interview Freedman in New York that night regarding Anna M. Rosenberg. Senator McCarthy's investigator opened the conversation with Freedman by stating, "we would like to know what you can tell us about Anna M. Rosenberg" or words to that effect. Freedman told them all that he knew about Anna M. Rosenberg, which did not prove to be very much and certainly not more than they already knew.

His two visitors then asked Freedman if he would be kind enough to try to arrange a meeting for them that night with DeSola. Freedman attempted to reach DeSola on the telephone but was unable to reach DeSola until around midnight. Over the telephone DeSola stated to Freedman that he did not wish to confer with Freedman's two visitors at that late hour of the night. At the time Freedman telephoned to DeSola, DeSola was at that late hour engaged in a conference with two FBI men who had dropped in unexpectedly that night to question DeSola about Anna M. Rosenberg.

DeSola arranged with Freedman over the telephone to have his two visitors call at DeSola's home on the following morning. As a means for identifying his two visitors to DeSola, Freedman gave them one of his personal visiting cards with his scribbled inscription on it to the effect that Freedman believed his two visitors to be investigators from the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" and Senator McCarthy's investigator referred in their conversation with Freedman to a "DeSola affidavit." Freedman was quite satisfied regarding the official capacity of his two visitors by their frequent references to the confidential "DeSola affidavit" which at that moment had been in existence for less than twelve hours.

Freedman volunteered the information to his two visitors that he had in his possession photostatic copies of "DeSola's affidavit," to take to Washington.

Senator McCarthy's investigator read a photostatic copy of "DeSola's affidavit" and then asked if he might be permitted to retain it. Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" made the same request from Freedman. Freedman consented in both instances, believing his two visitors to be what they represented themselves to be, namely investigators from the Senate Armed Services Committee in Washington. During this interview Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" passed frequent remarks to the effect that the Anna M. Rosenberg "affair" was going to be a "bigger sensation than the Hiss case" and that he intended to "work as hard" on the Anna M. Rosenberg case as he "had worked on the Hiss case."

Fulton Lewis, Jr. went on the air for his regular broadcast the next evening, December 6, 1950, and he broadcast over the ABC radio network to his eighteen million listeners the contents of the affidavit which DeSola had prepared exclusively for the confidential use of the Senate Armed Services Committee. At the time of this broadcast, Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" had in his possession a photostatic copy of the "DeSola affidavit." The affidavit which DeSola had executed under oath on December 5, 1950 contained the following:

"The foregoing (statements) may be investigated and will be supported by the undersigned but it is specifically requested, in the interest of future service to the government, that this statement be treated as confidential and be used only in executive session."

Fulton Lewis, Jr. was guilty of several important inaccuracies on his broadcast of December 6, 1950. On that broadcast, Fulton Lewis, Jr. stated, "My own assistant, Mr. Edward Neller, went to New York last night with an investigator for Senator McCarthy of Wisconsin, TALKED WITH DESOLA AT CONSIDERABLE LENGTH. THEY OBTAINED FROM DESOLA AN AFFIDAVIT SWORN TO BEFORE A NOTARY PUBLIC WHICH BEGINS AS FOLLOWS."

Fulton Lewis, Jr. thereupon proceeded to broadcast the contents of that very confidential affidavit which had been prepared by DeSola exclusively for the confidential use of the Senate Armed Services Committee. On this broadcast Fulton Lewis, Jr. sought to impress his listeners with the fact that THE AFFIDAVIT WAS PREPARED BY DESOLA UNDER OATH FOR FULTON LEWIS, JR. But that was not the truth as the facts stated here will indicate.

The DeSola affidavit had been prepared by DeSola voluntarily and without assistance from anyone around noon on December 5, 1950, about twelve hours before Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" visited Freedman's home, and about a full day before Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" had his first meeting with DeSola. Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" could not have obtained his photostatic copy of DeSola's affidavit from DeSola at any time. DeSola did not retain for himself any copy of his original affidavit when he swore to it before a notary, nor did DeSola possess any of the photostatic copies made later by Freedman.

Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" obtained his photo-

static copy of the "DeSola affidavit" from Freedman while seated in Freedman's living room. In the presence of Freedman's wife, as previously stated, Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" and Senator McCarthy's investigator, upon their arrival at Freedman's home, had been ushered directly into Freedman's dining room, because at that time Freedman was engaged in a conference in his living room with two FBI men. Two New York FBI men had arrived quite unexpectedly at Freedman's home earlier that evening and were interviewing him regarding Anna M. Rosenberg.

Freedman's wife in the interim engaged Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" and Senator McCarthy's investigator in conversation in Freedman's dining room for at least one full half-hour before the two New York FBI men left Freedman's home. Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s "informers" and Senator McCarthy's investigator then were ushered into Freedman's living room. Freedman's two visitors had presented their letter of introduction for Gerald L. K. Smith to Freedman's wife while they were together in the dining room. Freedman had no knowledge of the contents of this unsigned letter until long after the departure of his two visitors. The author of the unsigned letter was not known to Freedman's wife.

If Fulton Lewis, Jr. had not made his nationwide broadcast on the evening of December 6, 1950 disclosing the contents of the confidential "DeSola affidavit" together with his comments and personal observations concerning Anna M. Rosenberg and the communist John Reed Club, there never would have been an Anna M. Rosenberg "affair." All the heartaches for everybody concerned would have been avoided. But what do radio commentators care about heartaches as long as it is not their heart. Is there nothing sacred to a radio commentator except a punch in the nose? Senator McCarthy (God bless him) has indicated that he has the answer to that question well in hand! It is most respectfully suggested to Senator McCarthy that he take disciplinary action against Fulton Lewis, Jr. and his "informers" for their unsanctioned use of Senator McCarthy's authority and standing as a United States Senator.

Fulton Lewis, Jr. on his broadcast of December 12, 1950 viciously attacked Freedman for no apparent reason. On that broadcast Fulton Lewis, Jr. referred to Freedman as, "a violently anti-Semitic individual connected with an anti-Semitic publication outside of New York called Common Sense . . . Freedman and Gerald Smith reportedly have been working together against Mrs. Rosenberg. . . ." Fulton Lewis, Jr. was undoubtedly aware of the fact that Freedman was fully informed about Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s connections with Gerald L. K. Smith in the fight to prevent the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Fulton Lewis, Jr. feared Freedman might not keep this knowledge as secret as Fulton Lewis, Jr. wished it to be kept. Fulton Lewis, Jr. undoubtedly smeared Freedman on that infamous broadcast in order to discredit Freedman in the eyes of Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s followers, believing that "the best defensive is an offensive."

Fulton Lewis, Jr. was playing for big stakes. Fulton Lewis, Jr. realized that if the public should find out about his connection with Gerald L. K. Smith's fight to prevent the confirmation of Anna M. (Continued on the following page)

Rosenberg it would cost him his radio sponsors and he would be thrown off the radio by pressure of the smear-band, Adam Hala, the sponsor for Drew Pearson on the air, publicly stated during the past week that they did not intend to renew their radio contract with Drew Pearson.

Drew Pearson had recently smeared Senator Joseph McCarthy on a few of his regular Sunday night broadcasts. The American public reacted these unwarranted smears by a radio commentator against one of the nation's greatest patriots. The American people thereupon repudiated Drew Pearson by inaugurating a nationwide boycott against Adam Hala. Adam Hala has apparently dropped Drew Pearson because they wish to stay in the hat business. Anticipating a similar reaction by the American people, self-interest blinded Fulton Lewis, Jr. to the traditional exclusively American spirit of fair play.

Fulton Lewis, Jr. can now employ his remaining future broadcasts on the air attempting to explain to the American people his alleged connection with Gerald L. K. Smith's fight to prevent the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg instead of using his broadcasts to smear patriotic citizens who are attempting to do their duty as loyal Americans. In a recent communication Gerald L. K. Smith enclosed with it a copy of a processed letter which he had circulated and to which he referred in that communication as follows: "The enclosed (processed letter) is something that has gone out in answer to certain inquiries that have come to me (Gerald L. K. Smith)." Quotations from the "processed letter" sent out by Gerald L. K. Smith follow:

CHRISTIAN NATIONAL CRUSADE

Gerald L. K. Smith, Director

Post Office Box D-4 St. Louis 1, Missouri

Dear Friend;

I am inspired, encouraged and highly appreciative of your intelligent attitude concerning the Fulton Lewis matter.

Here are the facts: I went to Washington with my staff and we organized a working committee of about eleven people who participated in the campaign to prevent Anna M. Rosenberg from being given full charge over the masspower of America. We enjoyed full co-operation from Fulton Lewis in this matter. His right-hand man, Mr. Nelson, came to my hotel and conferred at length with my private secretary. Not only that, but the subject matter which we dug up was used by Mr. Lewis for at least three of his broadcasts.

When the Jew campaign to whitewash the Rosenberg woman was fully organized, it was discovered that Fulton Lewis was in the thing with me up to his neck. The Jews put on the pressure and the price was "Repudiate Smith or get off the air." This is the Jew formula.

In spite of his weakness and cowardice, I hold Mr. Lewis in high esteem for the good things he has said and the vigorous fight he has put up, but he has demonstrated one thing: he fears the Jews more than he hates communism.

They now claim that they have found another Anna M. Rosenberg who confesses that she is the one who belonged to one of the John Reed front organizations. I shall not be impressed by this report until this mysterious woman makes a personal appearance instead of hiding behind a cloud of anonymity.

Sincerely yours
for Christ and America

GLKS: L. GERALD L. K. SMITH

Neither Dr. J. R. Matthews, nor Ralph DeSola, nor Benjamin H. Freedman has ever initiated or insinuated that the Anna M. Rosenberg appointed as Assistant Secretary of Defense has ever been either a member of the Communist Party or a member of any of the communist John Reed Clubs. The only official public records associating the name Anna M. Rosenberg or Anna Rosenberg with communist "front" organizations or with communist "transmission belts" are the Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX, the First Section, page 660, the Third Section, page 939 and the Sixth Section, pages 1786 and 1792, of the investigation of Un-American Propaganda Activities in the United States of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities of the Second Session of the Seventy-Eighth Congress, of the House of Representatives. These four references do not connect by implication or otherwise the Anna M. Rosenberg or Anna Rosenberg mentioned in these references as a MEMBER either of the Communist Party or of any of the communist John Reed Clubs. Each citation states the nature of the connection. Page 585 of the Cumulative Index to All Sections of Appendix IX, of the Un-American Activities Committee Report thus lists an Anna M. Rosenberg;

"ANNA M. ROSENBERG . . . 669, 939, 1786, 1792."

The smear-band was always fully aware of the fact that their Anna M. Rosenberg had not been accused by Matthews, DeSola, or Freedman of having ever been a member either of the Communist Party or of any of the communist John Reed Clubs. However, the smear-band screamed to high Heaven that their Anna M. Rosenberg had never been a member either of the Communist Party or of any of the communist John Reed Clubs. The smear-band used their heaviest artillery to defend their Anna M. Rosenberg against a charge which never had been made against her by any stretch of the imagination. The smear-band employed their high-powered

propaganda machine to make the public incorrectly believe that their Anna M. Rosenberg had been falsely accused of being a member of both the Communist Party and of one of the communist John Reed Clubs. The smear-band did not find it very difficult to prove their Anna M. Rosenberg innocent of an accusation which had not been made against her. That is an old propaganda trick. The smear-band employed the highest salaried experts in the art of creating smoke-screens to deflect public attention from the real issue. That was their aim!

The smear-band used their entire bag of tricks to make their Anna M. Rosenberg look to uninformed American people like a New Deal-Fair Deal 1950 version of Joan of Arc. The talents of the smear-band's public relations experts were used to wrap their Anna M. Rosenberg in the robes of a martyr. They made their big noise about an accusation which had never been made against their Anna M. Rosenberg, knowing that when their "sacred cow" was purportedly "indicated" of this mythical accusation, that would end any further investigation into the fitness of their Anna M. Rosenberg to serve as Assistant Secretary of Defense. And ingeniously did the trick!

Freedman's reward for his patriotic zeal is a mockery of the traditional American sense of fair play. Freedman was motivated at all times by his loyalty to his country. Freedman did not hesitate to do what every loyal citizen of this country should do under similar circumstances. Freedman unhesitatingly called the attention of the responsible authorities to a matter which had a considerable bearing upon the security of the nation, especially in the crisis which this nation now faces. For Freedman to have done less would have amounted in times like the present to a serious form of passive treason.

Every American is being urged daily by frequent appeals over every radio network to report to the nearest FBI office any fact, or any clue bearing upon the security of the nation. The nation is severely emerging from the shock received by the cases of Alger Hiss, Judith Coplan, Lee Pressman, Nathan Witt, John Abt, Charles Kramer, Henry Julian Wadleigh, William Remington, Michael Lee, the Fuchs-Gold-Rosenberg atom-bomb spy ring, and the America gang of traitors who are responsible for the slaughter of the flower of American youth in Korea by their Marxist (communist) masters in Moscow.

Freedman is a retired business man. For twelve years he has dedicated his life to alerting his fellow Americans to the threat which Marxism (communism) presents to the security of the nation and to the survival of civilization. Freedman regarded this activity more necessary than striving to accumulate more money or in displaying himself on a golf course or at Miami Beach. Freedman is not a wealthy man in the sense in which the word is employed today. Besides giving all of his time and much of the wealth he has accumulated by a lifetime of hard work, Freedman had to make much more serious sacrifices.

Since the end of World War II Freedman has made frequent visits to Washington to confer with members of Congress concerning danger spots in the foreign situation. On one of these occasions Freedman addressed fifty-two (52) members of Congress for about four hours on one of the most serious danger spots. On another occasion Freedman addressed a group in the Pentagon on one of the serious danger spots abroad, through the courtesy of his friends in our State Department. Freedman enjoys the confidence of many members of Congress and of the staff in the Pentagon. He is held in high regard by them for his extensive knowledge based upon his intensive research work during the past ten years in matters fundamentally related to American interests in Central and Eastern Europe, and in the Near East, Middle East, and Far East.

Freedman planned a trip to Washington after the return of Congress on November 27, 1950 from its recess for the elections. Pursuant to that plan, Freedman visited Washington on Friday, December 1, 1950. On that visit to Washington he visited several members of Congress to exchange views with them regarding the situation in Korea and in other danger spots abroad. Their doors were always open to him.

In the course of his conversation with members of Congress on December 1, 1950, Freedman made reference to the unanimous confirmation on November 29, 1950 of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense by the Senate Armed Services Committee in a session presided over by the "duck" Senator Millican (Republican) Tydings. None of the members of Congress with whom Freedman spoke were aware of the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg and they seemed quite surprised when Freedman was able to confirm them that the confirmation had actually been made on November 29, 1950.

Immediate inquiries by certain members of Congress to the legislative representatives of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, and the AMVETS on the morning of December 1, 1950 brought out the fact that they had no knowledge of the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg on November 29, 1950. They appeared surprised and chagrined that they had not received notification of the hearing which confirmed Anna M. Rosenberg. That was the meeting of the Senate Armed Services Committee presided over by "duck" Senator Millican Tydings of Maryland. Freedman knows this to be a fact from his own personal knowledge.

On his visit to Washington on December 1, 1950 Freedman made no accusation or charge to anyone that Anna M. Rosenberg was a member of either the Communist Party or of the communist John Reed

Clubs. The same applies to other visits to Washington before or after that visit. Freedman at no time ever made any such accusation against the present Assistant Secretary of Defense, Perini!

On the afternoon of the next day, Saturday, December 2, 1950, Freedman telephoned to Dr. J. R. Matthews, an acquaintance of Freedman's dating back about four years. Dr. Matthews now lives in New York City. Dr. Matthews is regarded as the greatest authority in the country on communism, communism, the Communist Party, and communist organizations. Dr. Matthews was the Director of Research for the House of Representatives Special Committee on Un-American Activities during the years when communist activities were for the first time seriously and effectively investigated by Congress. Freedman considered it in the interest of national security to consult with Dr. Matthews about Anna M. Rosenberg's confirmation. Members of Congress and other people of importance interested in national security had spoken out very plainly on the question whether the Anna M. Rosenberg mentioned in the Un-American Activities Committee Report was the Anna M. Rosenberg awaiting confirmation by Congress of her appointment as Assistant Secretary of Defense. There was nothing at all secret about it!

Dr. Matthews was very friendly towards Freedman. Dr. Matthews invited Freedman to call on him at his home on that same afternoon, Saturday, December 2, 1950. Freedman had great faith in Dr. Matthews. Only a short time previously Dr. Matthews had supplied Freedman with certain information which enabled Freedman to aid in the exposure of a criminal conspiracy. Dr. Matthews had visited Freedman's home several times and had tried to interest Freedman in a business. Freedman had regarded Dr. Matthews as the most competent and reliable man in his field and as a very good friend.

On Freedman's visit on December 2, 1950, Dr. Matthews stated quite definitely that he had never believed that the Anna M. Rosenberg in question had ever been a member of the Communist Party or any of the communist John Reed Clubs. On that visit Dr. Matthews did give Freedman one of the nine page memorandums prepared by himself. Dr. Matthews informed Freedman he had sent copies to each Senator. Freedman gave his copy of it to the Senate Armed Services Committee when he appeared before them on December 11, 1950. That memorandum did not endorse or recommend Anna M. Rosenberg's confirmation by the Senate Armed Services Committee.

During that same visit Dr. Matthews referred to an FBI file on Anna M. Rosenberg which in his opinion contained information which would not be favorable to her confirmation. That file was produced for the Senate Armed Services Committee. It has been reported that the Senate Armed Services Committee examined the present data in the FBI file and that what they found there, in their opinion, did not prove "damaging" to Anna M. Rosenberg.

On December 11, 1950 Dr. Matthews testified under oath before the Senate Armed Services Committee at the reopened hearings on the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg. Dr. Matthews "assumption" of the contents of the FBI file on Anna M. Rosenberg at the time of these hearings confirms the impression he gave to Freedman on December 2, 1950. The following is an extract from Hearings Before the Committee on Armed Services, United States Senate, Part 2, from the testimony of Dr. Matthews given on December 11, 1950.

MR. MATTHEWS. I am not sufficiently well acquainted with the contents of the files of the FBI to be able to answer that question. I assumed, of course, that when Mr. Kirkpatrick told me that Mr. Harris had reported to him while he was an FBI agent that Anna M. Rosenberg was a member of a Communist Party cell, that there would be a record of that in the files, but that is an assumption.

SENATOR JOHNSON. Did you say that Mr. William Harris, an undercover agent for the FBI, had told a Mr. Fitzpatrick.

MR. MATTHEWS. Kirkpatrick.

SENATOR JOHNSON. That he was in a cell with a Mrs. Rosenberg?

MR. MATTHEWS. With Anna M. Rosenberg is the way it came to me.

SENATOR JOHNSON. And Mr. Kirkpatrick told you that Mr. Harris had told him?

MR. MATTHEWS. That is correct, in line with his FBI work.

MR. MATTHEWS. Then I misled you. Mr. Kirkpatrick made it quite plain that it was the Anna M. Rosenberg whose name is now under consideration about whom Mr. Harris reported to him.

SENATOR JOHNSON. When did this conversation take place between you and Mr. Kirkpatrick?

MR. MATTHEWS. Within a day or two of the announcement of the appointment of Mrs. Rosenberg by General Marshall.

SENATOR CAIN. What did Mr. Kirkpatrick say to you that Mr. Harris said to him, Kirkpatrick, about Anna M. Rosenberg? What was the language?

MR. MATTHEWS. They were fellow members of a Communist cell, a Communist Party cell.

When Mr. Fitzpatrick and Mr. Harris were called as witnesses they categorically denied ever having made such statements to Dr. Matthews. But Dr. Matthews' unsupported testimony gives an indication of the impression Freedman received from Dr. Matthews when Dr. Matthews discussed Anna M. Rosenberg with Freedman at his home on December 2, 1950.

Freedman did not know of Ralph DeSola before December 2, 1950. Freedman's first meeting with DeSola was arranged by Freedman's attorney. On December 3, 1950 DeSola told his story to Freedman. Freedman told DeSola's story to several members of Congress in the strictest confidence. These members of Congress considered the information of enough importance to accompany Freedman to the offices of Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia and to Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas, both members of the Senate Armed Services Committee. They stated that if DeSola would confirm his story in person that it was important enough to reopen the confirmation hearings before they voted their final recommendation to the Senate of the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as the Assistant Secretary of Defense.

Senators Russell and Johnson suggested that Freedman get DeSola to come to Washington for questioning. Freedman returned to New York and suggested to DeSola that he go to Washington. DeSola prepared a sworn statement on December 3, 1950 which Freedman took to Washington that day. Freedman was willing to act as the messenger boy. DeSola's sworn statement was placed in the hands of the Senate Armed Services Committee. The Senate Armed Services Committee was studying DeSola's statement when Fulton Lewis Jr. went on the air on December 6, 1950 and broadcast the contents of the "DeSola affidavit." After that unwarranted action the Senate Armed Services Committee had very little choice except to reopen the confirmation hearings.

After Fulton Lewis Jr.'s broadcast of December 6, 1950 linking the name of Anna M. Rosenberg with the communist John Reed Club, the Senate Armed Services Committee was compelled to announce that they intended to reopen the hearings for the confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. If Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "informant" had not secured his photostatic copy of the confidential "DeSola affidavit," the Senate Armed Services Committee would have conducted its investigation of the DeSola and Matthews statements without any publicity. Such procedure is customary and proper under circumstances like those involved in the DeSola and Matthews statements. Fulton Lewis Jr.'s unwarranted interference prevented that normal course of action.

It is the event that Fulton Lewis Jr.'s "informant" did not misrepresent himself to Freedman and deceived Freedman into permitting him to retain a photostatic copy of the "DeSola affidavit," the Anna M. Rosenberg "affair" would never have occurred. After Fulton Lewis Jr.'s broadcast on that December 6, 1950, Freedman telephoned to Fulton Lewis Jr. to reprimand his "informant" for his wholly wrongful act. In spite of Freedman's criticism, Fulton Lewis Jr. continued to broadcast on the Anna M. Rosenberg matter contrary to the best interests of national security. Freedman found it impossible to convince Fulton Lewis Jr. that his broadcasts regarding a matter of national security then under consideration by the Senate Armed Services Committee were very unwise. During these visits and telephone conversations by Freedman to Fulton Lewis Jr. Freedman explained all the facts about the DeSola and Matthews statements. Fulton Lewis Jr. disregarded the truth and proceeded to smear Freedman. Was Fulton Lewis Jr. also ordered by the smear-bund to either smear Freedman "or get off the air?" What fear makes them smear Freedman to the public?

Freedman did not go out and hunt for DeSola. Freedman and DeSola met quite by chance. On the evening of December 2, 1950, Freedman's lawyer was dining with him at his home. Freedman casually mentioned to his lawyer the visit had made on the afternoon of that day to Dr. Matthews. Freedman's lawyer stated to Freedman that he had a possible source of information concerning Anna M. Rosenberg. Freedman's lawyer voluntarily telephoned from Freedman's home to several persons regarding that information. In the course of these conversations, Freedman's lawyer was given the name of DeSola. Freedman's lawyer took steps to have DeSola telephone to Freedman as soon as he possibly could.

Pursuant to a subsequent telephone conversation between DeSola and Freedman, they met on the next day, December 3, 1950. At that meeting DeSola told Freedman his story. When members of Congress heard DeSola's story from the lips of Freedman on December 4, 1950, they requested that either DeSola come to Washington or that he submit a statement in the form of an affidavit. DeSola was unable to leave New York but was anxious to be of service to the Senate Armed Services Committee without any loss of time. In keeping with that sentiment, voluntarily and unassisted, DeSola prepared an affidavit on December 5, 1950 for submission to the Senate Armed Services Committee as requested by them.

The publicity of the smear-bund has been eminently successful in creating the impression in the minds of the American people that the self-styled "attack upon Anna M. Rosenberg" is the result of "an anti-Semitic conspiracy." As was to be expected the smear-bund quickly dragged the religious issue into this situation. Raising the religious issue in this matter appears to be a smoke-screen of the smear-bund created for the purpose of concealing the real issues from the public. It is un-American, non-

American, and anti-American to approve or oppose any candidate for office upon the basis of religious affiliations. The smear-bund dragged the religious issue into this matter as their favorite "red-baiting."

The smear-bund employed the same tactics at the outset of the investigation leading to the conviction of the Garson brothers and Congressman May. The smear-bund attempted to make "anti-Semitism" the issue in that matter. In spite of all the efforts of the smear-bund to make it appear that "anti-Semitism" was the only issue involved, the Garson brothers and Congressman May were convicted and served prison sentences after appealing their case to the highest courts.

The smear-bund associated the "anti-Semitism" Freedman, Congressman Rankin, and Gerald L. K. Smith in a "conspiracy" against Anna M. Rosenberg to stifle further public interest in the matter. It is a libel against Christian Americans, and many Jewish Americans, to accuse them of an antipathy against any human being solely on account of his or her religious ties. Now as before, "anti-Semitism" has been a very useful weapon of the smear-bund in silencing investigations of their "sacred Jews."

The smear-bund themselves, over a long period of time have created the basis for the apparent antipathy which is directed collectively against persons who profess Judaism as their religious belief. Over a long period of years the smear-bund has referred to the group whom they serve as "Jews" and not by their correct designation. It is incorrect to identify Americans, who profess Judaism as their religious belief as "Jews" when referring to their political, social or economic attitudes or activities. It is only the effective propaganda of the smear-bund which has created the false belief that there is a "Jewish" race. Judaism is a religious belief and has no racial or national implication according to the most reliable authorities on the history of races. One thing is certain beyond any question of a doubt, "anti-Semitism" was not instrumental in creating this Anna M. Rosenberg "affair." As it happens, Mrs. Rosenberg, DeSola and Freedman were born into the same religious belief.

Freedman is literally and figuratively crucified twenty-four hours of each day and three-hundred and sixty-five days of each year by the smear-bund but not as a result of the interest he recently displayed in the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. Freedman is the victim of every conceivable method of torture within the limits of the law, and sometimes beyond the limits of the law, which the smear-bund can invoke against him because he dared to open his mouth to tell the American people what he had learned about the Palestine situation. Freedman exercised his constitutional right of free speech but it seems that the smear-bund is extremely intolerant of others although they spend millions upon millions of dollars pleading for the tolerance which they deny to others.

Freedman's attitude towards the Palestine situation was never "anti-Semitic." On the Palestine question Freedman was a follower of Jacob H. Schiff, Henry Morgenthau, Sr., Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Lessing Rosenwald and other outstanding Americans who professed Judaism as their religious belief. Jacob H. Schiff publicly stated, "I cannot for a moment concede that one can be at the same time a true American and an honest adherent of the Zionist movement." The eminent Henry Morgenthau, Sr. publicly stated, "Zionism . . . is a betrayal . . . an Eastern proposal fathered in this country by American Jews. . . I refuse to allow myself to be called a Zionist, I am an American." Arthur Hays Sulzberger, the principal owner of the New York Times, expressed his similar sentiments in a famous address he made in a synagogue in Chattanooga, Tennessee. Lessing Rosenwald is the leading spirit in the eminently American organization known as the American Council for Judaism which has a rapidly swelling membership of more than 30,000 Jewish Americans. Lessing Rosenwald is very articulate on the subject of Zionist aspirations which conflict with his Americanism. His Zionist co-religionists delight in referring to him in the nation's leading newspapers as the "Jewish Gerald L. K. Smith." Zionism is at the root of all the antagonism manifested against Freedman, DeSola, Congressman Rankin, and Gerald L. K. Smith, believe it or not!

In the newspapers throughout the nation and over all the radio networks it has been reported that Freedman was "disgusted" with "his accusations against Mrs. Rosenberg." Freedman did express "disgust" but it was "disgust" with the Senate Armed Services Committee. They refused to permit Freedman to introduce into the evidence at the hearing where he was subpoenaed to appear as a witness, the documents, records and other material that filled the suitcase which Freedman had before him, opened, upon the table where he sat. Freedman had spent three days in the anteroom of the Senate Armed Services Committee waiting to be called to testify. Freedman had the suitcase filled with documentary material and had so informed Col. Mark H. Galusha, the Secretary to the Senate Armed Services Committee who issued the subpoena for him to produce it.

Freedman was in the hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee for three and one half hours with the opened suitcase overflowing with documents before him on the table at which the Senators were also seated. During that entire time Freedman was neither requested to submit the data which his subpoena required him to produce nor was he permitted to offer them voluntarily. After three and a half hours before the Senate Armed Services Committee, Freedman was requested to prepare a

"memorandum" analyzing the material which filled the suitcase and submit it to the Senate Armed Services Committee with only one intervening day. This was an absolute impossibility and must have been understood by the Senate Armed Services Committee which thus gave Freedman's evidence the "brush-off."

A great part of the material which filled the suitcase were important documents which had been brought in person, and sent by mail to Freedman by persons feeling pity for him for his sneers on the radio. Much of the interesting material which was received by Freedman in this manner is irreplaceable. Freedman was so "disgusted" with his experience with the Senate Armed Services Committee that upon his return to his home in New York City he destroyed practically the entire contents of the suitcase and flushed them down the toilet. Freedman was furious owing to the sneers to which he had been subjected and the lack of consideration for him shown by the Senate Armed Services Committee when he appeared before them to establish the nature of his purely patriotic interest as a genuine American in a matter possibly concerning our national security.

The Senate Armed Services Committee spent the greater part of the three and one half hours when Freedman was with them attempting to delve into his religious beliefs. Freedman was required to defend himself against a question asked to determine whether Freedman was "anti-Jewish." Freedman was asked to explain where he went when he wished to "worship." Freedman was asked about his connection with the manufacture of machine guns in Pakistan. Freedman was asked about his feelings for the Grand Wall of Jerusalem. When Freedman expressed his resentment at the line of questions being asked of him, he was informed that it was for the purpose of determining his "credibility." Then the Senate Armed Services Committee discontinued questioning him on these lines only after Freedman pointed out to them that they were referring to lies which had been given great publicity by the staff of an organization who had been identified by the Un-American Activities Committee as part of the "legal branch" in the U.S.A. of the top Communist Party in Moscow.

After what has happened to Freedman in the Anna M. Rosenberg "affair" it takes a great deal of optimism to expect any sane American to come forward and volunteer to aid his country in the same way that Freedman did. Success in silencing loyal citizens on matters pertaining to national security is a great victory for the Soviet Union in their undeclared war against the United States. It is almost useless to expect even the most courageous patriots to stick their necks out the way Freedman did. The following was a few of the choice expressions with which Freedman was assailed by the layable group who are interested in "discouraging the exposure of any adverse information concerning their 'sacred cows' in high political positions:

- "a Boerist Arnold"
- "A traitor to the American people"
- "violently anti-Semitic individual"
- "anti-Zionist pro-Arab propagandist"
- "an insult to the American People"
- "self-styled excommunicated Jew"
- "a turncoat"
- "a traitor to his race"
- "propagandist for Arabs"
- "Jewish-Arab-Catholic-Mason"
- "anti-Semitic Freedman"
- "connected with an anti-Semitic publication"
- "an excommunicated Jew"
- "a traitor to his own race"
- "a traitor to the Jewish race"
- "character assassin"
- "Mrs. Rosenberg's accuser"
- "a blitherhead"

Entirely aside from all views expressed so far regarding the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense, there remains the important question of the propriety of selecting her for the position which she is now filling. According to Mrs. Rosenberg's testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 23, 1950 Mrs. Rosenberg still retains ownership of about 43% in the labor-relations consultant business in which she has owned until recently 66 2/3%, and in which she has been engaged nearly all of her adult life. Drew Pearson, Co-Chairman of the United Jewish Appeal with Mrs. Rosenberg, said in his "Washington Merry-Go-Around" on December 15, 1950, that Mrs. Rosenberg "made \$250,000 a year as labor adviser to the Rockefellers, Mays' and other corporations."

In the hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 23, 1950, Mrs. Rosenberg stated her present clients in her labor-relations consultant business, besides the "Five Rockefeller brothers," were John Whitney who represents the extensive Whitney financial empire, Lazar Freres & Co., a Lehman Bros. affiliate, and an important member of the Lehman Bros., Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Dillon, Reed & Co., omnipotent international financial dynasty, Albert Lasker, a close associate of Bernard M. Baruch, R. H. Macy & Co., whose president is a brother of the president of the American Smelting & Refining Co., William Warner & Co., owner of the Richard Houdout business (Walter Winchell's employer), Alfred Vanderbilt and Senator Benton and the "Encyclopedia Britannica, Britannica Films, and Mosaic interests. THEY WERE HER 1950 CLIENTS!

Truth crushed to earth, shall rise again.

"Know the truth"

"the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, whether for or against"

Employers of large numbers of workers whose companies are not under the direct or indirect control of the powerful interests represented by the names mentioned above may have reason to question selection of Mrs. Rosenberg for the position where Mrs. Rosenberg becomes, according to Sidney Fields in the New York Mirror of November 15, 1950, "IN CHARGE OF THE NATION'S MANPOWER, A JOB WHICH MAKES HER BOSS OF EVERY WORKING MAN AND WOMAN IN THE COUNTRY."

Mrs. Rosenberg will have the power of a dictator to determine which factories shall receive additional workers and which factories shall reduce the number of workers employed by them. It does not seem quite proper to have in that position a person who owns 45% in a business which advises certain employers of large numbers of workers upon their labor problems. It is difficult to imagine that Mrs. Rosenberg will not unconsciously favor with all the workers they request the factories of her clients who provided her with an income of \$250,000 a year. Mrs. Rosenberg states that great pressure was brought upon her to accept her present position. These friends may have placed her in a very embarrassing position. In the competition to obtain workers during the labor shortage to which Mrs. Rosenberg refers, friction between the clients of her labor-relations consultant business and non-clients may intensify this embarrassing situation. In any event the business in which Mrs. Rosenberg owns 45%, and in which her family may own the balance, will not be the sufferer financially.

When Mrs. Rosenberg testified before the Senate Armed Services Committee on November 29, 1950, she was only asked to name the clients of her business at the time she left to take up her new position. Mrs. Rosenberg volunteered a great deal of information on the subject but did not go into the question of who her clients were from the time she first entered the labor-relations consultant business. The names of all her clients from the time she launched herself in the labor-relations consultant business would have given strong affirmative support to Mrs. Rosenberg's statement to the Senate Armed Services Committee that, "at no time, not even in the times when some people were sympathetic to Communism, or at least cordial to it, I was at no time sympathetic and did not sign any statement, I have been fairly violent on that subject and my violence has increased." Does that remark now settle that issue?

In view of the recommendations of Mrs. Rosenberg in 1944 regarding the "reindoctrination camps" for G.I.s returning to private life from World War II, it seems no more than reasonable that the veterans groups should have had ample opportunity to express the attitude of 10,000,000 veterans regarding the appointment of Mrs. Rosenberg to the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. The majority of these veterans of World War II are now workers in factories. They may wish to know the present attitude of Mrs. Rosenberg on the subject of "reindoctrination." The 10,000,000 American boys who will shortly be wearing uniforms might also like to hear Mrs. Rosenberg express her present sentiments on the subject of "reindoctrination camps" for veterans returning to private life from World War III.

COMMON SENSE is a newspaper published in Union, New Jersey. Conde McGinley is its sole owner and editor. He has been publishing COMMON SENSE for about five years. COMMON SENSE has concentrated exclusively upon exposing and combating Marxism (communism) and thereby has earned the admiration and approval of millions of genuine Americans in all walks of life. McGinley invested his last dollar in COMMON SENSE and spends his entire life in getting this paper into the hands of genuine Americans. He is practically penniless as a result of trying to "make both ends meet" in spite of the financial failure which has been his reward for his courageous and patriotic efforts. Conde McGinley has never let down in his fight against the atheistic enemies of the kind of civilization real Americans want.

In 1948 Friedman met McGinley. They found that they had much in common. Friedman became interested in COMMON SENSE as one of the most aggressive publications fighting Marxism (communism) to which Friedman had lent financial assistance. Since 1948 Friedman has given unsparingly of his time and his efforts to increase the circulation of COMMON SENSE and has advanced a small fortune for that purpose. Within the past two months alone Friedman has advanced to and/or for COMMON SENSE in excess of Seven Thousand Dollars (\$7,000.00). COMMON SENSE was rapidly becoming an important factor in the nationwide fight against the worldwide campaign of the Marxists (communists) for world conquest. Thus something happened. And thereby hangs a sad tale for Friedman.

In the month of November 1950 COMMON SENSE published an issue (No. 128) devoted exclusively to the appointment of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. That issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) called the attention of the American public to the position of COMMON SENSE on that appointment. COMMON SENSE opposed the confirmation of that appointment. Other groups and individuals throughout the country were also opposing that confirmation for the same or other reasons.

Friedman advanced funds to McGinley to cover the cost of printing and mailing fifty-thousand (50,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128). Opposition to the Anna M. Rosenberg appointment was motivated exclusively by consideration of national security. The attitude of COMMON SENSE on this question was not weighted with any other consideration despite the smear-bund cry of "anti-Semitism."

Friedman's interest in the appointment and/or confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant

Secretary of Defense turned him into a target for vicious and malicious smear attacks in all the leading newspapers throughout the entire country and over every radio network. The frequency and the intensity of these unjustified and unwarranted smear attacks against Friedman prompted McGinley to urge Friedman to immediately get out an issue of COMMON SENSE explaining Friedman's innocence of the accusation with which the smear-bund was blackening Friedman's character from one end of the country to the other. Self-preservation is Nature's first law.

McGinley advised Friedman that he was prepared to publish at once an issue of COMMON SENSE giving the complete story of Friedman's participation in the so-called "Anna M. Rosenberg affair." Pursuant to that understanding with McGinley, Friedman spent the entire days of December 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1950 in the printing establishment which prints COMMON SENSE whipping that issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) into shape to run off on the presses on December 22, 1950. On December 21, 1950 Friedman gave his personal check to the printing establishment as an advance payment for the fifty-thousand (50,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) which were to be run off the following day.

McGinley was kept informed by Friedman at all times concerning the facts which Friedman was planning to publish in that issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128). McGinley visited Friedman several times at the printing establishment where Friedman was preparing and editing the copy for that issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128). McGinley spent about two hours with Friedman at the printing establishment on the evening of December 21, 1950, the evening before the day on which the paper was to be printed. McGinley glanced over proofs of the copy and appeared very pleased with what he had read.

On Friday morning, December 22, 1950, the presses began turning out COMMON SENSE (No. 128). Friedman was present at the printing establishment. McGinley was in the office of COMMON SENSE in Union, New Jersey, forty-five minutes distant by automobile. Around noon the presses were shut down after twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) had been printed because the employees of the printing establishment had planned to hold their usual Christmas Party there on the afternoon of that day. It was understood that the balance of unprinted copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) were to be printed the day after Christmas when the printing plant reopened.

Because every square foot of space in the printing establishment was to be used for the Christmas party, the twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) were temporarily moved into their garage which adjoins the printing plant. While the Christmas party was in full swing, representatives of McGinley entered the adjoining garage without the knowledge or consent of the proprietor or superintendent, and removed the twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) without an order or a receipt. McGinley destroyed these twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) and instructed the printing establishment not to print the balance of thirty-thousand (30,000) copies when they resumed business on the day after Christmas.

McGinley telephoned to Friedman's home several times after the twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) had been secretly removed from the garage of the printing establishment. Friedman returned McGinley's telephone calls from New York early in the evening. McGinley then informed Friedman over the telephone that COMMON SENSE (No. 128) would not be sent out unless "several small changes" were made in the contents. Friedman explained to McGinley that it was too late to make "several small changes" in the newspaper after twenty-thousand (20,000) copies were already printed.

Friedman could not conceive what "several small changes" McGinley had in mind. For over one hour McGinley attempted to explain to Friedman over the telephone why references to Fulton Lewis, Jr. must come out of that issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128). McGinley advanced two reasons to Friedman for his attitude. (1) "What makes the reference to Fulton Lewis, Jr. so dated, Fulton Lewis, Jr. would attack Friedman in his broadcasts more mercilessly than ever before," and (2) "that the information in COMMON SENSE (No. 128) referring to Fulton Lewis, Jr. would split the Nationalists." Friedman was unable to grasp McGinley's point of view over the telephone and arranged to visit McGinley at nine-thirty that evening at the office of COMMON SENSE in Union, New Jersey.

In the company of his wife and another gentleman, Friedman visited McGinley that evening as arranged. That meeting lasted almost until midnight. During that space of several hours, McGinley did not mention to Friedman that he had already secretly removed the twenty-thousand (20,000) copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) from the garage of the printing establishment and that he had also ordered them not to print the other thirty-thousand (30,000) copies when they resumed business on the day after Christmas, copies already paid for by Friedman.

At that meeting McGinley repeated over and over again that if Friedman would delete the facts concerning Fulton Lewis, Jr. from the contents of COMMON SENSE (No. 128), it could be reprinted and sent out. McGinley had completely reversed himself. As first McGinley had been most insistent to Friedman and his wife that COMMON SENSE must publish the whole truth about Friedman's connection with the so-called "Anna M. Rosenberg affair." Now suddenly McGinley forbade the publication of the truth about Fulton Lewis, Jr.'s connection with the fight against the confirmation of "Anna M. Rosenberg,

Only by using these facts was it possible to prove beyond the peradventure of a doubt that Friedman was completely innocent of all the vile and dirty accusations and insinuations directed at Friedman.

McGinley for many years had referred to Friedman as "another Saint Paul." As late as Thursday night, December 21, 1950, McGinley had again referred to Friedman as "another Saint Paul" in the presence of many people gathered in the office of COMMON SENSE. The issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) contained substantially the story which appears in this issue of "know the truth." (No. 1). Shortly after copies of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) fell into the hands of outside third parties, McGinley refused to allow the issue to be sent out. Without batting an eyelid McGinley repudiated his understanding with Friedman that come hell or high-water he would publish the truth about Friedman's role in the so-called "Anna M. Rosenberg affair."

McGinley's change of mind left Friedman pretty much out on a limb. Friedman thereupon decided to publish the entire story himself without ownership of any kind from any source for any reason. That story now appears in its entirety in this issue of "know the truth" (No. 1) published for that purpose.

The American people are the best judges of the origin, the nature, and the extent of the outside third-party pressure which induced McGinley to alter his attitude. It is apparent that tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon McGinley to induce him to abandon Friedman. What pressure was exerted on McGinley after the issue of COMMON SENSE (No. 128) fell into the hands of outside third parties only McGinley knows, and he has not told Friedman. It is quite apparent that interested outside third-party pressure was exerted upon McGinley to keep the connection between Fulton Lewis Jr. and Gerald L. K. Smith from becoming public knowledge.

It is difficult to imagine what outside third-party pressure could ever influence McGinley to "turn his back on" the man whom he had so often referred to as "another St. Paul." Is it possible that McGinley, himself, has not recognized the long-arm of the invisible friends who are protesting Fulton Lewis Jr.? Is McGinley, like Friedman, also a victim? The invisible friends of Fulton Lewis Jr. would go to any lengths to create a "split" between McGinley and Friedman. Mr. McGinley, pause and ponder!

DeSola has sent several telegrams to the Senate Armed Services Committee offering to take the lie-detector test if Anna M. Rosenberg would like it. DeSola feels that if Alger Hiss had agreed to take the lie-detector test when Whitaker Chambers offered to take it, the tapestry of this country would have been given a great exposure. DeSola still asks that both he and Anna M. Rosenberg be given the lie-detector test. At this writing Mrs. Rosenberg has made no public announcement in reply to DeSola's offer. The FBI have discovered an Anna Rosenberg in California which appears to be the long sought Anna Rosenberg of "mistaken identity" fame. The anonymity which shrouds this mysterious Anna Rosenberg is preserved by the FBI and the Senate Armed Services Committee although she admits her previous Communist connections and has never publicly repudiated them. Is there any reason why this other self-styled ex-Communist, Anna Rosenberg, is accorded so many special favors to conceal her identity and lesser requests of the same nature are denied to loyal citizens like Friedman and DeSola?

The smear-bund have exerted every effort to whitewash Anna M. Rosenberg by creating a "red herring" issue. The smear-bund has concentrated all its publicity upon making it appear that the only issue involved in the Anna M. Rosenberg "affair" is whether or not she ever attended any meetings of one of the many John Reed Clubs. But that is not the issue at all. The issue here is the question of the affiliations and activities of Anna M. Rosenberg from the time she first engaged in business for herself as a labor-relations consultant in 1924 or thereabouts. In the crisis which now faces this nation the American people have a right to know the antecedents of the person holding the position of Assistant Secretary of Defense. This is no time to draw "red herrings" across the trail which leads to the full disclosure of all her earlier associations.

It is to be hoped that the public will not give credence to the untruths that Friedman "had offered to clear the name of Anna M. Rosenberg," "had placed his bankroll at the disposal of Mrs. Rosenberg," "was disgusted with the attack upon Mrs. Rosenberg," "offered to take full page newspaper announcements to find the other Anna Rosenberg."

Every American interested in preserving the Rights of Man owes it to himself to obtain and study the printed copy of the hearings before the Senate Armed Services Committee. Write for a copy to the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. and ask for PART 2 of the December 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, and 14, 1950 HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON ARMED SERVICES, UNITED STATES SENATE, ON THE NOMINATION OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG TO BE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, TITLE NO. 7629, AND THE MODIFIED TESTIMONY OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG, TITLE NO. 7610, WITH "EDITED" ANSWERS REFERRING TO THIS "OTHER" ANNA ROSENBERG. The testimony of Friedman, Matthews, Kirkpatrick and Harris will be an education in itself. A careful reading of this complete printed record of the testimony and exhibits is an education every American needs right now! Order your copy at once before the Bad Fifth Anti-Defamation League cleans out the present supply to keep them out of the hands of Americans like you, and you AND YOU!

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 16 1951

TELETYPE

WASH FROM NEW YORK

6

16

3-34

PM

DIRECTOR

URGENT

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Ladd	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Tele. Rm.	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ATT- ASST. DIRECTOR ROSEN

ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN REED CLUB, SPECIAL INQUIRY. [REDACTED] TELEPHONICALLY CONTACTED THIS OFFICE JAN SIXTEEN FIFTY ONE. STATED HE HAD READ IN NEWSPAPERS THAT SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE HAD TURNED OVER TO JUSTICE DEPT THE TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES BEFORE THAT COMMITTEE, WHICH WAS ADVERSE TOWARDS THE APPOINTMENT OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG, WITH VIEW TOWARDS HAVING JUSTICE DEPT SEEK PROSECUTION ON CHARGES OF PERJURY OF THOSE WHO TESTIFIED AGAINST ANNA M. ROSENBERG. [REDACTED] ADVISED THAT IN VIEW OF THIS, HE WANTED TO PLACE HIMSELF AT THE DISPOSAL OF THIS OFFICE FOR ANY INTERVIEWS DESIRED. IN RESPONSE TO HIS REQUEST FOR INFO ON PERJURY CHARGE HE WAS TOLD THAT THIS OFFICE HAD RECD NO INSTRUCTIONS FROM JUSTICE DEPT TO CONDUCT ANY PERJURY INVESTIGATION ON THIS MATTER AND WAS FURTHER TOLD THAT THE QUESTION AS TO WHETHER THERE WOULD OR WOULD NOT BE PERJURY PROSECUTIONS ON THIS MATTER WAS A MATTER TO BE DECIDED BY THE JUSTICE DEPT AND NOT BY THIS BUREAU. [REDACTED] SAID THAT, BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE PUBLICITY IN ANNA M. ROSENBERG MATTER, HE, [REDACTED] HAS BEEN UNABLE TO SECURE ANY EMPLOYMENT IN THIS AREA. STATED HE CONTEMPLATED TAKING AN AUTOMOBILE TRIP TO SOUTH WESTERN US, MAINLY NEW MEXICO AND ARIZONA, TO SEE IF HE CAN FIND A SUITABLE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY THERE WHERE HE WILL NOT BE SO WELL

KNOWN. SAYS HE HAD CONTEMPLATED LEAVING ON THIS TRIP BY FEB ONE,

END PAGE ONE

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126-486-336
JAN 16 1951

WA6 PAGE TWO

FIFTYONE, AND CONTEMPLATES BEING AWAY FROM NYC ON TRIP UNTIL APPROXIMATELY MARCH FIFTEEN, FIFTYONE. ADVISES HE DOES NOT WANT TO CREATE IMPRESSION HE IS RUNNING AWAY OR DOES NOT WANT TO CAUSE THIS OFFICE TROUBLE IN LOCATING HIM IN EVENT THIS OFFICE LATER FINDS IT NECESSARY TO INTERVIEW HIM. VOLUNTEERED TO RECONTACT THIS OFFICE SHORTLY BEFORE FEB ONE, FIFTY ONE, AND LEAVE WORD AS TO WHERE HE CAN BE REACHED AT CERTAIN POINTS ON SAID TRIP. ABOVE FOR INFO OF BUREAU.

SCHEIDT

HOLD

cc Mr. Racco

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON ✓

DATE: January 19, 1951

FROM : Mr. S. J. Tracy ✓

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG

Tolson	✓
Ladd	✓
Clegg	✓
Glavin	✓
Nichols	✓
Rosen	✓
Tracy	✓
Harbo	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Nease	_____
Gandy	_____

The attached copy of "Know the Truth", Volume No. 1, was received by me at my residence address.

The entire publication concerns the matter of the confirmation of Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg as Assistant Secretary of Defense. There is considerable criticism of Fulton Lewis, Jr., radio commentator, and several references to the FBI investigation of Mrs. Rosenberg.

Attachment

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

SJT:edm

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FEB 15 1951

EX - 75

G.I.R.-7

126-486

337

126-486-337

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



Mr. Stanley Tracy
4800 College Ave.
College Park, Md.

126-486-337

TO : Director, FBI
Att. : Assistant Director Rosen
FROM : SAC, New York

DATE: Jan. 24, 1951

SUBJECT: ALLEGATION OF ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP
OF ANNA M. ROSENBERG IN THE JOHN
REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY

Re New York teletype, 1/16/51.

Mrs. KATHERYN HURD, 50 East 77th Street, New York City, advised that she had received, through the mails, a copy of "know the truth", issue of January 2, 1951. The envelope, in which said copy was mailed to Mrs. HURD, bore a stamped return address of "BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN, 300 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y."

Mrs. HURD said that she had met BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN and FREEDMAN'S wife on occasions in the past and she advised that since then she has received copies of "Common Sense", a publication with which she said FREEDMAN is financially associated, and other publications, all unsolicited on her part.

She advised that in view of recent information in the newspapers to the effect that the Senate Armed Services Committee had recommended perjury prosecutions against the accusers who testified regarding ANNA M. ROSENBERG, she wished to furnish her copy of said publication to this office.

It is noted that the January 2, 1951, issue of "know the truth" is dedicated solely to a defense of BENJAMIN H. FREEDMAN in regard to his part in the recent Senate Armed Services Committee's hearings concerning the appointment of ANNA M. ROSENBERG.

Two photostatic copies of this January 2, 1951, issue of "know the truth" are being forwarded as enclosures with this letter for the information of the Bureau. The original of this issue is being retained in the file on this case in this office.

Enc. (2)

PM:BLR
-10641

RECORDED

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ENCLOSURE

126-486-338

ENCLOSURE

196-486-338

106-486-228

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 13, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(Bufile 126-486)

This will confirm telephone conversation at 4:10p.m. February 13, 1951, with Mr. G.C. CALLAN of the Bureau by Agent E.J. ARMBRUSTER to the effect that Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON, telephonically advised at 4:05pm this date to hold the DREW PEARSON interview in abeyance until further advised.

Mr. BACON stated that he had been informed by Mr. IRVING SHAPIRO, Department of Justice, Attorney, that DREW PEARSON was sending some representatives to SHAPIRO's office this date in connection with the inquiry mentioned in Mr. BACON's request of February 12, 1951.

Mr. BACON will advise if Mr. PEARSON is to be subsequently interviewed.

EJA:lm
77-15072

RECORDED

134 126-486-339

FEB 14 1951

EX-22

62 MAR 13 1951

6

Office Memorandum

UNITED

S GOVERNMENT

FROM : SAC, WFO

DATE: February 13, 1951

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(Bufile 126-486)

750

In connection with the inquiry being conducted by the United States Attorney in the above entitled matter, before a Federal Grand Jury now sitting in the District Court, Washington, D.C., there is transmitted herewith a copy of a letter received from GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney, under date of February 12, 1951.

No investigation will be conducted by the Washington Field Office in connection with the request contained in said letter until and unless advised by the Bureau.

Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON, was advised on February 12, 1951, that his request would be subject to clearance by the Bureau.

Enclosure

EJA:lm
77-15072

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FEB 14 1951

7462

-M2

February 12, 1961

Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

In re: Grand Jury Investigation into
Possible Federal Perjury Statute
Violations Growing out of Hearings
on Confession of Anna M. Rosenberg.

Dear Sir:

In connection with this inquiry, Mr. Drew Pearson, Washington Columnist, contacted and had a conference with Mr. James McInerney, Assistant Attorney General at which conference he stated that he had a copy of a purported letter, dated approximately December 5, 1950, written by Gerald L. K. Smith to Benjamin H. Freeman introducing Mr. Hurine and Mr. Hallor to Mr. Freeman.

He also stated that he had information that a bellboy employed by the Congressional Hotel in Washington, D. C., would state that he took Mr. Edward Hallor up to Gerald L. K. Smith's room in the Congressional Hotel on more than one occasion on or before December 5, 1950. In connection with this information, I would ask that Mr. Pearson be interviewed either by phone or personal interview to get a statement on his knowledge of those facts and particularly, the name of the bellboy referred to above.

It would be helpful for you, in interviewing Mr. Pearson, if it could be ascertained as fully as he would divulge, the authenticity of the copy of the letter he purported to have referred to above. The agent should attempt to obtain from Mr. Pearson, a copy of the letter referred to above.

It is requested that this matter be expedited as the case is presently before the grand jury.

Very truly yours,

ENCLOSURE

126-486-340

GEORGE MORRIS FAY
United States Attorney

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: February 13, 1951

FROM : SAC, WFO

SUBJECT: ANNA M. ROSENBERG
ALLEGED MEMBERSHIP IN JOHN REED CLUB
SPECIAL INQUIRY
(Bufile 126-486)

1518

Remylet dated February 7, 1951.

There is attached hereto a copy of a letter dated February 8, 1951, from GEORGE MORRIS FAY, United States Attorney, confirming verbal request for investigation made on February 6, 1951, by Assistant United States Attorney, HAROLD H. BACON.

Enclosure
EJA:lm
77-15072

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EX-125

126-486-341
FEB 14 1951

125

2 MAY 18 1951

RB:cfh

copy

February 8, 1951

1519

Special Agent in Charge
Washington Field Office
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D.C.

In re: Grand Jury Investigation into
Possible Federal Perjury Statute
Violations Growing out of Hearings
on Confirmation of Anna M. Rosenberg.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above referred to matter,
we request your assistance in further investigation and on
February 7, we orally requested the following information
from Mr. Edward J. Armbruster of your office:

1. To investigate any bank account of []
[] and Benjamin H. Freedman for ac-
tivity during November and December of
1950 and January of 1951.
2. Whether the F.B.I. has an independent file
on [] Benjamin Freedman, Walt
*Carmen, Sam Fastman, and the John Reed Club.

It is requested that we be allowed to make certain
oral requests for investigation to Mr. Armbruster to be sub-
sequently confirmed by memorandum.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE MORRIS FAY
United States Attorney

*Letter to ASAC Fay
2/8/51
Rep*

126-486-341